
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

E.D. TABS

May 1997

Enrollment in Higher Education: Fall 1995

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**U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 97-440**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors appreciate the reviewers of this report: Debra J. Carter, American Council on Education; Michael P. Cohen, Claire Geddes, John Sietsema, and Marilyn McMillen, National Center for Education Statistics. Nancy Carey and Sylvie Warren of Westat, Inc. provided editorial assistance and designed the graphical presentations of this report.

Creation of the final database used to generate the tables in this report was accomplished through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Sandra Reading of the Economic Surveys Division of the Census, along with other members of the Census staff, and a network of state coordinators shared responsibility for data collection and processing, nonresponse followup, and resolution of data inconsistencies. While their names are too numerous to mention here, their time, effort, and commitment toward making this an accurate database are gratefully acknowledged.

The authors of this report are indebted to all individuals who completed the survey forms and thus provided the information that made this report possible.

HIGHLIGHTS

Enrollment in All Postsecondary Institutions

- In fall 1995, there were about 15.1 million students enrolled in postsecondary institutions, of whom 14.3 million were enrolled in institutions of higher education (IHEs). Of the total, about 0.5 million were nonresident aliens (table 1-1).
- Of the U.S. citizens and resident aliens enrolled in any postsecondary institution, 74.1 percent were white, non-Hispanic; 11.0 percent, black, non-Hispanic; 8.2 percent, Hispanic; 5.7 percent, Asian or Pacific Islander; and 1 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native (figure 1).
- Other postsecondary institutions served a higher proportion of minority students (35.1 percent) in 1995 than did IHEs (25.3 percent) (table 1-2).

Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education

- White students composed 72.3 percent of the population of students enrolled in IHEs, while the remaining 27.7 percent of students were black (10.3 percent), Hispanic (7.7 percent), Asian (5.6 percent), American Indian (0.9 percent) and nonresident aliens (3.2 percent) (table 1-3).
- Women composed the majority of all students in higher education (55.5 percent), but only 41.6 percent of the students enrolled in first-professional schools. Almost two-thirds (66.4 percent) of all black graduate students were women (table 1-4).
- Over half (54.5 percent) of all students enrolled in IHEs were between 18 and 24 years of age. However, enrolled men tended to be younger than enrolled women, with 57.3 percent of men and 52.2 percent of women between the ages of 18 and 24. Only 15.1 percent of enrolled men were over 34, compared to 21.4 percent of enrolled women (table 1-5).

Types of Institutions

- About 78 percent of all students in IHEs attended public institutions. However, among postbaccalaureate students, 60.6 percent of first-professional students attended private institutions, while 37.2 percent of graduate students did so (table 2-2).
- Among all students, 61.5 percent attended 4-year institutions, as did 55.1 percent of all undergraduates. Among students in public institutions, more than half (52.4 percent) attended 4-year institutions, while among students in private institutions, 93.2 percent attended 4-year institutions (figure 2-2). The vast majority of students attending 2-year institutions, 96.1 percent, attended public institutions (figure 2-3).
- Among undergraduate students attending 4-year institutions, a higher percentage of Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian students (72.5 percent to 79.1 percent), than white and black students (68 percent) attended public institutions (figure 2-4).

Attendance Status

- Overall, 58.4 percent of undergraduate students attended school full time, as did 89.5 percent of first-professional students and 41.4 percent of graduate students (table 3-1).
- Asian undergraduates were more likely to attend school full time than were undergraduates in any other racial/ethnic category (61.2 percent versus 51 percent to 59 percent), while Hispanic and American Indian undergraduates were less likely to attend full time than were white or black students (51 percent and 56 percent versus 59 percent and 58 percent) (table 3-2).

Changes in Enrollment

- Since 1992, total college enrollment has decreased every year, resulting in a 1.5 percent decrease overall. These decreases are primarily attributable to lower enrollments in public institutions, which decreased by 2.5 percent since 1992. Of all the institutional sectors, increases in enrollment between 1991 and 1995 occurred only in private 4-year institutions (table 4-1).
- All of the decreases in undergraduate enrollment in all types of institutions occurred among white students. Between 1991 and 1995, the number of Hispanic undergraduates increased by 25.8 percent, Asians increased by 23.9 percent, American Indians by 14.1 percent, and blacks by 8.5 percent (table 4-4).
- The number of graduate students from all racial/ethnic groups increased between 1991 and 1995, although the number of white graduate students increased at a considerably lower rate than the number of minority graduate students (1.9 percent versus 32.2 percent) (table 4-5).

Enrollment by State

- Nationally, 81.0 percent of undergraduates were enrolled in public institutions. By state, the percentage of undergraduates in public institutions ranged from a high of 98.6 percent in Nevada to a low of 21.3 percent in the District of Columbia, with 19 states below the national average (table 5-2).
- Changes in enrollment since 1991 also show variations by state. Summarizing over all states, enrollment has decreased in 23 states and the District of Columbia, with the decreases ranging from 0.1 percent in Virginia to 10.2 percent in California. On the other hand, enrollment has increased in 25 states, with increases ranging from 0.4 percent in Arizona to 14 percent in Alabama. In 2 states, there was no change (table 5-5).

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Fall Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, 1995

INTRODUCTION

In fall 1995, 15.1 million students were enrolled in postsecondary education and about 14.3 million in the subset classified as institutions of higher education (IHEs) (table 1-1). Institutions of higher education are institutions that are accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education. Those institutions that are not so accredited are referred to as “other postsecondary institutions.” Of the total enrollment in postsecondary education, 14.6 million were U.S. citizens or resident aliens and about 0.5 million were nonresident aliens. Of the students enrolled in institutions of higher education (IHEs), 72 percent were white, 25 percent were minorities, and 3 percent were nonresident aliens, but these distributions varied by student level (undergraduate, graduate, and professional) (table 1-3). Just over half of the students in IHEs were women, although they composed only 42 percent of first-professional students (table 1-4). When enrollment was examined by institutional type, about 78 percent of higher education students attended public institutions, although only 39 percent of first-professional students did so (table 2-2). More than half (58 percent) of undergraduate students attended school full time, although men were more likely than women to attend full time (61 percent versus 56 percent) (table 3-2).

This report presents detailed tabulations for fall 1995, and historical comparisons with previous years on selected variables, for students enrolled in postsecondary institutions in the United States. The data are from the Fall Enrollment survey, a part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) of the U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The data reported here underestimate the number of students enrolled in postsecondary institutions throughout the year, particularly for less-than-4-year institutions. For example, data from the Institutional Characteristics survey for the same year¹ indicate that fall enrollment in all postsecondary institutions represented 67.4 percent of the full-year enrollment—79.4 percent for 4-year institutions and 55.5 percent for 2-year institutions. For IHEs, fall enrollment represented 69.9 percent of the full-year enrollment—79.5 percent for 4-year institutions and 58.7 percent for 2-year institutions.

Information Covered by the Report

Some enrollment data are presented for all postsecondary institutions, but the primary focus of this report is on enrollment in IHEs. A total of 8,675 institutions were included in the data file, which included institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas. Of these, 3,728 were classified as IHEs and 4,947 as other postsecondary institutions. This report presents findings for the 50 states and the District of Columbia

¹ U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Institutional Characteristics” survey, 1995-96.

(3,654 IHEs and 4,875 other postsecondary institutions), and all tables and graphs are labeled to indicate whether the information is for all postsecondary institutions or for IHEs only.

Students included in the Fall Enrollment survey were

- enrolled in courses creditable toward a degree or other formal award;
- enrolled in courses that are part of a vocational or occupational program, including those offered at off-campus centers; or
- high school students taking regular college courses for credit.

Information on residence status and race/ethnicity is presented for students enrolled in all postsecondary institutions. For students in IHEs, the following information is covered in this report.

- Race/ethnicity
- Sex
- Student level
- Age
- Institution level (4-year, 2-year)
- Control of institution (public; private, nonprofit; and private, for-profit)
- Attendance status (full or part time)
- Enrollment by state

1995 Methodology

The 1995 Fall Enrollment survey was mailed out in July 1995, and survey results were collected from November 1995 through June 1996. Postsecondary institutions completed either the extensive “EF1” form (for 4-year institutions accredited at the collegiate level or 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s, master’s, doctor’s or first-professional degree that are not accredited at the college level), or the “EF2,” a less detailed form for all remaining postsecondary institutions accredited at the collegiate level. Enrollment data were also collected from all remaining institutions not receiving the Fall Enrollment survey via the IPEDS Consolidated survey. For institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas, the response rate was 89 percent for the total postsecondary institutions and 97 percent for IHEs. Data were imputed for missing institutions and for institutions that had missing individual items. (See technical notes in Appendix E for a description of study methodology.)

Structure of the Report

The report presents the summary of survey findings in five major sections: (1) characteristics of enrolled students, (2) types of institutions attended, (3) attendance status, (4) changes in enrollment, 1991-95, and (5) enrollment by state. Section 1 includes data for all postsecondary institutions and for the subset of IHEs. Sections 2 through 5 focus on IHEs.

Detailed statistical tables for IHEs are presented in Appendices A through D of the report. Appendix E provides technical notes on study methodology.

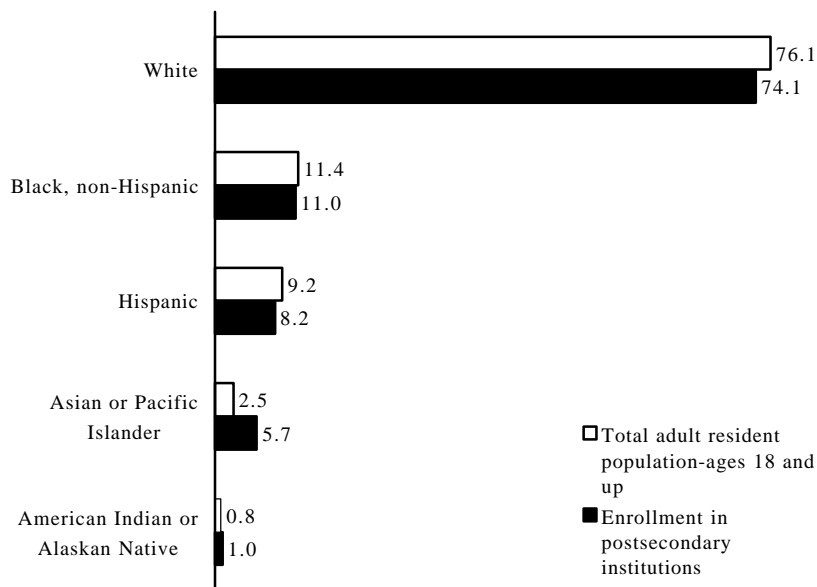
Summary of Findings

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLED STUDENTS

All Postsecondary Institutions

IN fall 1995, 15.1 million students were enrolled in postsecondary education, with 94.4 percent enrolled in IHEs and the remaining 5.6 percent enrolled in other postsecondary institutions. Of those enrolled, 14.6 million (96.9 percent) were U.S. citizens or resident aliens and about 0.5 million (3.1 percent) were nonresident aliens, or individuals who are in the United States on temporary visas (table 1-1). Of the U.S. citizens and resident aliens who were enrolled in any eligible postsecondary institution, 74.1 percent were white, non-Hispanic; 11 percent, black, non-Hispanic; 8.2 percent, Hispanic; 5.7 percent, Asian or Pacific Islander; and 1.0 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native. This distribution of students is compared with the racial/ethnic distribution of the adult resident population as a whole (ages 18 and up) in figure 1-1. Table 1-2 displays the racial/ethnic distribution of U.S. citizens and resident aliens in higher education as well as other postsecondary institutions. From these data, it is evident that a larger proportion of the students served by other postsecondary institutions were minority students in 1995.

Figure 1-1. Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment of U.S. citizens and resident aliens in postsecondary institutions compared to the total adult resident population: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 1995.

Table 1-1. Total enrollment and percent distribution of students in all postsecondary institutions, by residence status and type of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Type of institution	All students		U.S. citizens and resident aliens		Nonresident aliens	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All postsecondary institutions.....	15,112,043	100.0	14,644,289	100.0	467,754	100.0
Institutions of higher education ..	14,261,781	94.4	13,807,417	94.3	454,364	97.1
Other postsecondary institutions	850,262	5.6	836,872	5.7	13,390	2.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Table 1-2. Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment of U.S. citizens and resident aliens in postsecondary institutions, by type of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Type of institution	Total number	White, non-Hispanic	Minorities				
			All	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
All postsecondary institutions	14,644,289	74.1%	25.9%	11.0%	8.2%	5.7%	1.0%
Institutions of higher education.....	13,807,417	74.7	25.3	10.7	7.9	5.8	0.9
Other postsecondary institutions	836,872	64.9	35.1	16.5	12.7	4.3	1.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Institutions of Higher Education

Across all IHEs and across all students, whites composed 72.3 percent of the student population, minorities 24.5 percent, and nonresident aliens 3.2 percent (table 1-3). However, the racial/ethnic distribution of students within level is somewhat different from the distribution as whole. For example, black students composed 10.9 percent of undergraduates and 11.6 percent of first-time, first-year undergraduates, but only 7.2 percent of first-professional and 6.8 percent of graduate students. Similarly, Hispanics composed 8.3 percent of undergraduates and 8.8 percent of first-time, first-year undergraduates, but only 4.6 percent of first-professional students and 3.9 percent of graduate students. Enrollments of American Indians showed these same disparities. Asians, on the other hand, accounted for almost 10 percent of first-professional students, although they composed only 5.6 percent of all students. Additionally, 10.4 percent of all graduate students were nonresident aliens.

Table 1-3. Percent distribution of total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race/ethnicity and student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Student level	Total number	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
All students	14,261,781	72.3%	10.3%	7.7%	5.6%	0.9%	3.2%
Undergraduate.....	12,231,719	72.0	10.9	8.3	5.7	1.0	2.2
First-time, first-year...	2,168,831	71.1	11.6	8.8	5.6	1.1	1.9
Other undergraduates	10,062,888	72.2	10.7	8.2	5.7	1.0	2.3
First-professional.....	297,592	75.0	7.2	4.6	9.9	0.7	2.5
Graduate	1,732,470	74.0	6.8	3.9	4.4	0.5	10.4

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Women composed the majority of all students in higher education (55.5 percent) in 1995 as well as the majority of undergraduate (55.8 percent) and graduate (55.7 percent) students (table 1-4). However, women made up only 41.6 percent of first-professional students. Within each of the racial/ethnic groups, women composed the majority of undergraduates as well as first-time, first-year undergraduates, although they accounted for only 51.2 percent of all Asian undergraduates. Similarly, at the postbaccalaureate level, women made up over half of the graduate students in each racial/ethnic category except Asian, where they composed only 48.4 percent of all graduate students. It is notable that women made up almost two-thirds of all black graduate students. At the first-professional level the picture is quite different. While women accounted for just 39.8 percent of white first-professional students, 45.3 percent of Asian students, and 43.1 percent of American Indians, they accounted for 56.4 percent of black first-professional students.

Table 1-4. Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Sex and student level	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Women						
All levels.....	55.5%	55.4%	62.3%	56.1%	50.7%	58.2%
Undergraduate.....	55.8	55.5	62.0	56.1	51.2	58.4
First-time, first-year.....	53.8	53.5	58.0	54.6	50.6	55.2
First-professional.....	41.6	39.8	56.4	43.4	45.3	43.1
Graduate	55.7	57.8	66.4	58.6	48.4	59.7
Men						
All levels.....	44.5	44.6	37.7	43.9	49.3	41.8
Undergraduate.....	44.2	44.5	38.0	43.9	48.8	41.6
First-time, first-year.....	46.2	46.5	42.0	45.4	49.4	44.8
First-professional.....	58.4	60.2	43.6	56.6	54.7	56.9
Graduate	44.3	42.2	33.6	41.4	51.6	40.3

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Over half (54.5 percent) of all students enrolled in higher education were between 18 and 24 years old, the “traditional” age for college students (table 1-5). Twenty-four percent were between 25 and 34 years old, and 18.6 percent were 35 years or older. Just 2 percent of all students were under 18. As would be expected, undergraduates tended to be younger than graduate or first-professional students. Just over 60 percent of undergraduates were between 18 and 24, and 2.3 percent were under 18. Among graduate students only, 15.7 percent were 24 years of age or younger, but 34.8 percent were 35 or older. First-professional students tended to be younger than graduate students, with 38.6 percent between the ages of 18 and 24 and 12.1 percent 35 or older.

The data in table 1-5 also suggest that the men enrolled in IHEs tended to be younger than the women who were enrolled. Over 57 percent of men were between the ages of 18 and 24 compared to 52.2 percent of women, and only 15.1 percent of men were 35 years of age or older compared to 21.4 percent of women. This difference in the age distributions of men and women holds at the undergraduate level, where 64 percent of men were between 18 and 24 compared to 57.5 percent of women, and only 13.1 percent of men were 35 years or older compared to 19.1 percent of women. At the graduate level, a slightly higher proportion of women than men were between 18 and 24 (16.4 percent versus 14.8 percent), while a higher proportion of men than women were between 25 and 34 (53.2 percent versus 43.2 percent). However, only 30.4 percent of men graduate students were 35 years of age or older, compared to 38.4 percent of women. At the first-professional level, less than 13 percent of both men and women were 35 or over.

Table 1-5. Percent distribution of students enrolled in institutions of higher education, by student age, sex, and student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Sex and student level	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35 and over	Age unknown
All students					
All levels.....	2.0%	54.5%	23.9%	18.6	1.0
Undergraduate.....	2.3	60.4	19.9	16.5	0.9
First-professional.....	--	38.6	48.6	12.1	0.7
Graduate	--	15.7	47.6	34.8	1.8
Total men					
All levels.....	1.8	57.3	24.7	15.1	1.0
Undergraduate.....	2.1	64.0	19.8	13.1	0.9
First-professional.....	--	35.5	52.0	11.8	0.7
Graduate	--	14.8	53.2	30.4	1.6
Total women					
All levels.....	2.2	52.2	23.2	21.4	1.0
Undergraduate.....	2.5	57.5	20.0	19.1	0.9
First-professional.....	--	42.9	43.8	12.5	0.8
Graduate	--	16.4	43.2	38.4	2.0

--Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Fall Enrollment” survey, 1995.

II. TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED

THIS section examines the types of IHEs students attended in 1995. These types are defined in terms of highest level of offering (4-year or 2-year) and control (public or private). In some instances, where the nonprofit component of private sector institutions differs greatly from private institutions as a whole, these differences are noted.

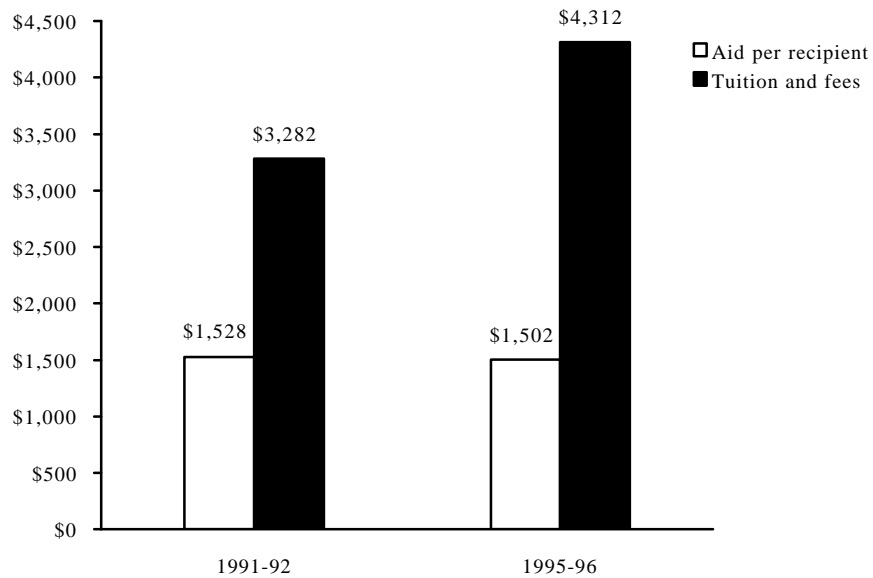
This section also looks at the interaction between the characteristics of students and the types of institutions they attended. This information can inform many policy questions that are important at the federal, state, and institutional levels. For example, access to higher education has been a significant national issue for many years. As a result, the federal government has increased amounts of student financial aid through legislation such as the Higher Education Act. States also have supported a wide range of IHEs that have relatively low tuition and required fees, offer a wide range of program and degree options, and are strategically placed in the state to afford geographic accessibility. In addition, many institutions have significantly increased institutional financial aid over the past several years in an effort to establish a diverse student body that reflects the college-age population of the nation.² While examining the characteristics of students enrolled in various types of institutions cannot evaluate these policies, it does provide an indicator of where racial/ethnic minorities, women, older students, and individuals who historically have had limited access to higher education are attending college. Changes in enrollment by student characteristics and institutional type, the focus of Section IV, provide additional data that can inform this issue.

Financial Access to Higher Education

One important aspect of access to higher education is financial access. As noted above, many of the policies created to increase access have focused on providing students with financial assistance. At the federal level, student financial aid programs, for the most part, have provided aid directly to students based on student need and the cost of attendance, but these aid programs, as exemplified by Pell grants, have remained at the same level over the past few years, even as tuition and fees have increased (figure 2-1). State policies of providing relatively low cost institutions that in-state students can attend is clearly evident from the differential in tuition and required fees charged by public institutions compared to private institutions (table 2-1). In 1995, for example, the average tuition and required fees in 4-year public institutions was \$2,807, while in private 4-year institutions it was \$10,242—more than 360 percent higher. In 2-year institutions, the average tuition and required fees were about 300 percent higher in private than in public institutions (\$1,612 in public, \$6,369 in private, nonprofit, and \$6,919 in private, for-profit).

²U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Higher Education Institutions: 1994*.

Figure 2-1. Pell Grants to students enrolled in institutions of higher education per recipient compared to average cost of tuition and fees: 50 states and the District of Columbia, 1991-92 and 1995-96



NOTE: Data are in current dollars, and have not been adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

SOURCE: The College Board, Trends in Student Aid: 1986-96, September 1996; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996*, table 309, p. 320.

Table 2-1. Average institutional charges (not weighted by enrollment) for tuition and required fees for full-time, full-year students at institutions of higher education, by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, academic year 1995-96

Item and cost	Total	4 years and above			2 but less than 4 years		
		Public	Private		Public	Private	
			Nonprofit	For-profit		Nonprofit	For-profit
Undergraduate tuition and required fees (in-state)							
Number of institutions responding	3,266	585	1,218	98	1,000	168	197
Mean cost.....	\$5,784	\$2,807	\$10,242	\$7,447	\$1,612	\$6,369	\$6,919
Median cost.....	\$4,069	\$2,550	\$9,955	\$7,329	\$1,352	\$5,933	\$6,514
Undergraduate tuition and required fees (out-of-state)							
Number of institutions responding	3,266	585	1,218	98	1,000	168	197
Mean cost.....	\$7,255	\$7,197	\$10,254	\$7,447	\$3,820	\$6,434	\$6,921
Median cost.....	\$6,350	\$7,155	\$9,962	\$7,329	\$3,750	\$5,943	\$6,514
Graduate tuition and required fees (in-state)							
Number of institutions responding	1,371	503	818	50	--	--	--
Mean cost.....	\$6,352	\$3,090	\$8,244	\$8,204	--	--	--
Median cost.....	\$5,238	\$2,697	\$7,161	\$6,759	--	--	--
Graduate tuition and required fees (out-of-state)							
Number of institutions responding	1,371	503	818	50	--	--	--
Mean cost.....	\$7,850	\$7,133	\$8,269	\$8,204	--	--	--
Median cost.....	\$7,000	\$6,768	\$7,163	\$6,759	--	--	--

-- Not applicable.

NOTE: Undergraduate tuitions represent all responding institutions that offer undergraduate programs and have full-time undergraduate students; graduate tuitions represent all responding institutions that offer graduate programs and have full-time graduate students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics" survey, 1995-96.

Enrollment by Type of Institution

Examining enrollment patterns by institutional type provides some insight into how students have responded to these differences in tuition and fees. About 78 percent of all students attended public IHEs in 1995, probably reflecting both their lower cost and availability (table 2-2). Of the 22 percent that attended private institutions, 20.5 percent attended nonprofit institutions. Eighty-one percent of undergraduate students attended public institutions, although first-time freshmen were less likely to attend public schools than were all other undergraduates (77.8 percent versus 81.7 percent). Among postbaccalaureate students, 61.3 percent of first-professional students attended private institutions, as did 38.1 percent of graduate students.

Table 2-2. Percent distribution of students enrolled in institutions of higher education, by level and control of institution and by student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

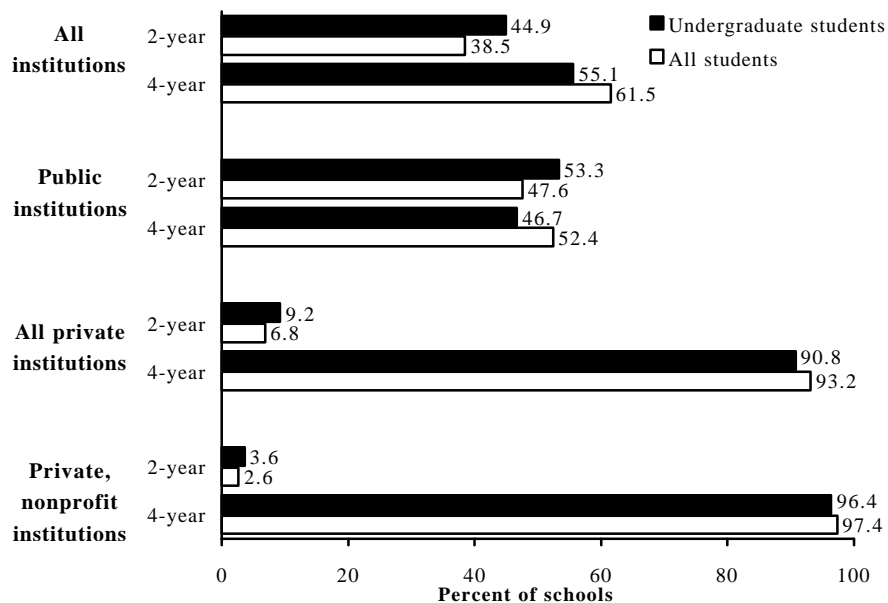
Student level	Public			Private, nonprofit			All private		
	All	4-year	2-year	All	4-year	2-year	All	4-year	2-year
All institutions	77.8%	40.8%	37.0%	20.5%	20.0%	0.5%	22.2%	20.7%	1.5%
Undergraduate.....	81.0	37.8	43.1	17.2	16.6	0.6	19.0	17.3	1.7
First-time, first-year	77.8	33.7	44.0	19.5	18.3	1.1	22.3	19.3	3.0
Other undergraduates.....	81.7	38.7	43.0	16.7	16.2	0.5	18.3	16.8	1.5
First-professional.....	38.7	38.7	0.0	60.6	6.0	0.0	61.3	61.3	0.0
Graduate	62.0	61.9	0.0	37.2	37.2	0.0	38.1	38.1	0.0

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

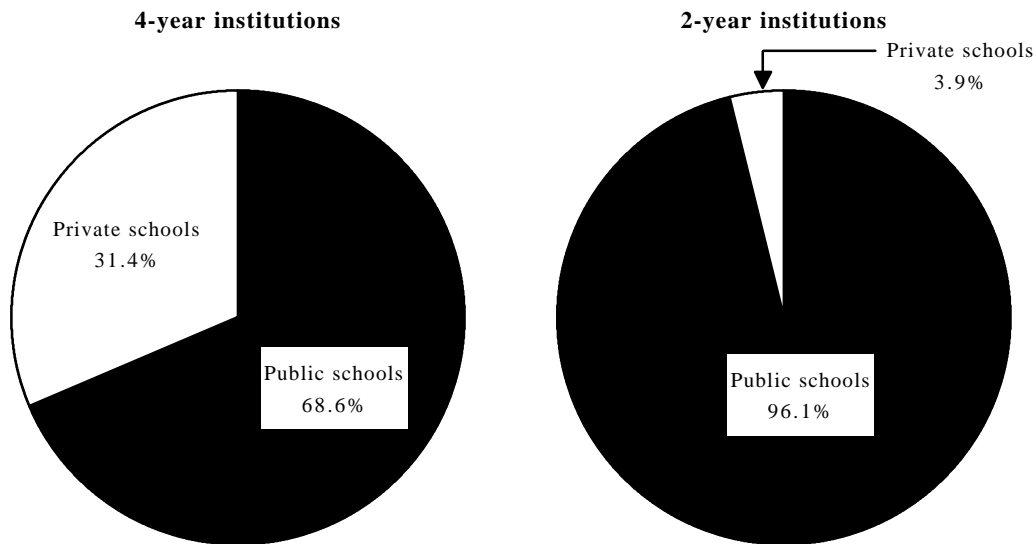
Among all students in higher education, 61.5 percent attended 4-year institutions, as did more than half of all undergraduates (55.1 percent) (figure 2-2). Among all students attending public institutions, more than half (52.4 percent) also attended 4-year institutions. However, among undergraduates attending public institutions, more than half (53.3 percent) attended 2-year institutions. In contrast, among all students attending private institutions, 93.2 percent attended 4-year institutions, as did 90.8 percent of undergraduates. Finally, of the undergraduates attending 4-year institutions, 68.6 percent attended public institutions; of those attending 2-year institutions, 96.1 percent attended public institutions (figure 2-3).

Figure 2-2. Percent distribution of undergraduate students enrolled in institutions of higher education compared to total enrollments, by control and level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Figure 2-3. Percent of undergraduates attending 4-year and 2-year institutions of higher education, by control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Enrollment by Student Characteristics

Table 2-3 presents the distribution of undergraduate, first-professional, and graduate students by race/ethnicity within different types of institutions. These data illustrate the degree to which the distribution of students within institutions reflects the college-going population as a whole. For example, all private institutions were less likely to enroll Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian undergraduate students than were public institutions. Hispanics composed 8.3 percent of the total undergraduate population in 1995, but only 5.4 percent of those in private institutions and 4.9 percent of those in private, nonprofit institutions. On the other hand, private institutions as a whole enrolled a slightly higher percentage of black undergraduates (11.1 percent) than did public institutions (10.9 percent), but private, nonprofit institutions enrolled a slightly smaller percentage of black undergraduates (10.4 percent). These differences between public and private institutions are not as striking among 4-year institutions, although many are still evident. Two-year institutions enrolled higher concentrations of black, Hispanic, and American Indian undergraduates than did 4-year institutions, and lower concentrations of white undergraduates. Two-year public institutions had especially high concentrations of Hispanic undergraduates (11.2 percent compared to 8.3 percent of undergraduates in all institutions) while 2-year private institutions had higher concentrations of black students (15.5 percent compared to 10.9 percent of undergraduates in all institutions). The distribution of postbaccalaureate students by race/ethnicity was fairly similar in public and private institutions, although public institutions tended to serve slightly higher proportions of black, Hispanic, and American Indian students than did private institutions.

Table 2-3. Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment in institutions of higher education, by student level and control and level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Student level and type of institution	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
All students						
All institutions.....	72.3%	10.3%	7.7%	5.6%	0.9%	3.2%
Public.....	71.6	10.5	8.4	5.8	1.0	2.7
Private.....	74.6	9.9	4.9	5.0	0.6	5.0
Private, nonprofit.....	75.2	9.3	4.6	5.1	0.5	5.2
4-year institutions.....	74.3	9.7	5.5	5.5	0.7	4.2
Public.....	74.0	9.8	6.0	5.7	0.9	3.6
Private.....	74.9	9.5	4.7	5.2	0.5	5.2
Private, nonprofit.....	75.2	9.3	4.5	5.2	0.5	5.3
2-year institutions.....	69.1	11.3	11.1	5.7	1.2	1.6
Public.....	69.0	11.1	11.2	5.8	1.2	1.6
Private.....	70.8	15.5	8.4	2.9	1.2	1.2
Undergraduate						
All institutions.....	72.0	10.9	8.3	5.7	1.0	2.2
Public.....	71.3	10.9	9.0	5.9	1.1	1.9
Private.....	74.7	11.1	5.4	4.7	0.6	3.5
Private, nonprofit.....	75.6	10.4	4.9	4.8	0.6	3.7
4-year institutions.....	74.4	10.6	6.0	5.6	0.8	2.7
Public.....	74.0	10.6	6.4	5.9	0.9	2.2
Private.....	75.1	10.6	5.1	4.9	0.5	3.7
Private, nonprofit.....	75.6	10.4	4.9	4.9	0.5	3.8
2-year institutions.....	69.1	11.3	11.1	5.7	1.2	1.6
Public.....	69.0	11.1	11.2	5.8	1.2	1.6
Private.....	70.8	15.5	8.4	2.9	1.2	1.2
First-professional						
All institutions.....	75.0	7.2	4.6	9.9	0.7	2.5
Public.....	76.0	7.2	4.8	9.7	0.9	1.3
Private.....	74.4	7.2	4.5	10.1	0.6	3.2
Private, nonprofit.....	74.5	7.2	4.5	10.1	0.6	3.2
Graduate						
All institutions.....	74.0	6.8	3.9	4.4	0.5	10.4
Public.....	73.8	7.1	4.2	4.1	0.6	10.3
Private.....	74.4	6.5	3.5	4.7	0.3	10.5
Private, nonprofit.....	74.4	6.4	3.5	4.7	0.3	10.7

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

The enrollment patterns of students in different racial/ethnic groups varied somewhat from the undergraduate population as a whole and from each other (table 2-4). For example, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian undergraduates were more likely to attend public institutions (ranging from 84.1 percent for Asians to 88.3 percent for American Indians) than were white and black undergraduates (80.2 percent and 80.7 percent, respectively). In addition, while the majority of white, black, and Asian undergraduates attended 4-year institutions (ranging from 53.4 percent for blacks to 56.9 percent for whites), only 39.9 percent of Hispanic and 45.7 percent of American Indian undergraduates attended 4-year institutions.

Of those undergraduates attending 4-year institutions, a higher percentage of Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian students (73.4 percent to 79.1 percent) attended public institutions, compared to 68.3 percent of white and 68.5 percent of black undergraduates (figure 2-4).

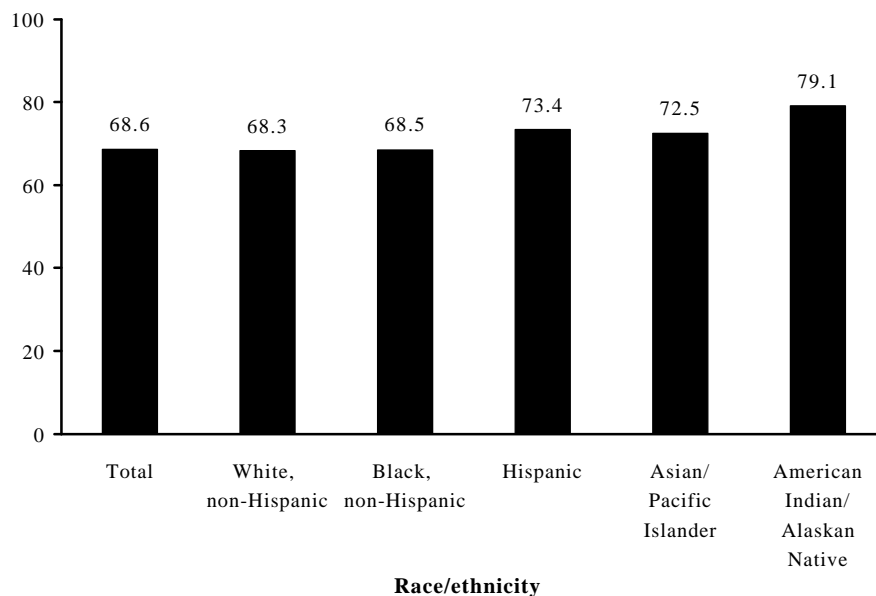
Table 2-4. Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment within different types of institutions of higher education, by student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Student level and type of institution	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Undergraduate						
Public	81.0%	80.2%	80.7%	87.6%	84.1%	88.3%
Private	19.0	19.8	19.3	12.4	15.9	11.7
Private, nonprofit	17.2	18.1	16.4	10.2	14.7	10.5
4-year	55.1	56.9	53.4	39.9	54.5	45.7
Public	37.8	38.9	36.6	29.3	39.5	36.1
Private	17.3	18.0	16.8	10.6	15.0	9.5
2-year	44.9	43.1	46.6	60.1	45.5	54.3
Public	43.1	41.4	44.1	58.3	44.6	52.2
Private	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.1
First-professional						
Public	38.7	39.2	38.9	40.1	37.9	48.9
Private	61.3	60.8	61.1	59.9	62.1	51.1
Graduate						
Public	62.0	61.8	64.0	66.1	58.8	73.2
Private	38.0	38.2	36.0	33.9	41.2	26.8

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Figure 2-4. Percent of undergraduates enrolled in 4-year institutions attending public institutions, by race/ethnicity: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

First-professional students were more likely to attend private than public institutions (61.3 percent versus 38.7 percent) (table 2-4). In contrast, the majority of graduate students attended public institutions (62 percent versus 38 percent). However, lower percentages of white and Asian graduate students (61.8 percent and 58.8 percent, respectively) attended public institutions than students in other minority groups (64.0 percent to 73.2 percent).

The attendance patterns of men and women indicate that undergraduate men were somewhat more likely than undergraduate women to attend public institutions (81.1 percent versus 80.9 percent) and they were more likely to attend 4-year institutions (56.9 percent versus 53.7 percent) (table 2-5). At the first-professional and graduate levels, however, women were more likely than men to attend public institutions.

Table 2-5. Percent distribution of students enrolled in institutions of higher education, by student level, sex, and level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Type of institution	Undergraduate		First-professional		Graduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public.....	81.1%	80.9%	36.6%	41.6%	60.5%	63.2%
Private.....	18.9	19.1	63.4	58.4	39.5	36.8
4-year.....	56.9	53.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	39.7	36.3	36.6	41.6	60.4	63.1
Private.....	17.2	17.3	63.4	58.3	39.5	36.8
2-year.....	43.1	46.3	0.0	0.0	--	--
Public.....	41.4	44.5	0.0	0.0	--	--
Private.....	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

-- Less than .05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

III. ATTENDANCE STATUS

THIS section examines full- and part-time attendance at IHEs from two perspectives. First, it presents the distribution of students by attendance status within different types of institutions to address the question of whether certain institutions tend to serve full- or part-time students. Second, it examines the attendance patterns of students characterized by racial/ethnic status, sex, and age to determine whether certain types of students are more likely to attend college full time or part time.

Attendance by Type of Institution

Overall, 58.4 percent of undergraduate students, 89.5 percent of first-professional students, and 41.4 percent of graduate students attended school full time (table 3-1). The percentage of full-time students varied significantly by type of institution, especially among undergraduates. In private institutions and in 4-year institutions, over three-fourths of undergraduate students attended full time. This compares with only 54.3 percent of

undergraduates in public institutions and 36 percent of students in 2-year institutions who attended full time. Of all types of institutions, 2-year public institutions served the smallest percentage of full-time students—34.9 percent.

In all institutions, first-professional students overwhelmingly attended school full time, although the percentage was somewhat lower in private institutions than in public institutions (85.6 percent versus 95.7 percent). On the other hand, the majority of graduate students attended school part time, regardless of the type of institution in which they were enrolled.

Table 3-1. Percent distribution of students enrolled in institutions of higher education, by attendance status, student level, and level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Type of institution	Full time				Part time			
	All	Under-graduate	First profes-sional	Graduate	All	Under-graduate	First profes-sional	Graduate
All institutions	57.0%	58.4%	89.5%	41.4%	43.0%	41.6%	10.5%	58.6%
Public.....	53.4	54.3	95.7	40.9	46.6	45.7	4.3	59.1
Private.....	69.5	76.0	85.6	42.2	30.5	24.0	14.4	57.8
Private, nonprofit .	69.8	77.0	86.2	41.5	30.2	23.0	13.8	58.5
All 4-year institutions .	70.2	76.7	89.5	41.4	29.8	23.3	10.5	58.6
Public.....	70.2	76.4	95.7	40.9	29.8	23.6	4.3	59.1
Private.....	70.0	77.2	85.6	42.2	30.0	22.8	14.4	57.8
Private, nonprofit .	69.7	77.2	86.2	41.5	30.3	22.8	13.8	58.5
All 2-year institutions .	36.0	36.0	0.0	0.2	64.0	64.0	0.0	99.8
Public.....	34.9	34.9	0.0	0.2	65.1	65.1	0.0	99.8
Private.....	63.6	63.6	0.0	0.0	36.4	36.4	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Attendance by Student Characteristics

Among undergraduates, Asian students were more likely to attend school full time than were undergraduates in any other racial/ethnic category (61.2 percent versus 50.6 percent to 58.6 percent), and Hispanic and American Indian undergraduates were less likely to attend full time than were white or black undergraduates (table 3-2). In fact, barely half (50.6 percent) of Hispanic undergraduates attended school full time.

Undergraduate men were more likely than undergraduate women to attend school full time (61 percent versus 56.3 percent). This was true for all racial/ethnic groups except Hispanics, among whom men and women were equally likely to attend full time.

Attendance status is clearly related to age, with older students much less likely than younger students to attend school full time (table 3-3). This relationship between age and attendance status holds regardless of student level (undergraduate or graduate) or sex. However, the data also suggest that within the same age groupings, men are more likely than women to attend full time, a phenomenon that exists for both undergraduate and graduate students, but that is much stronger at the graduate level.

Table 3-2. Percent distribution of undergraduate students, by race/ethnicity, attendance status, and sex: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Attendance status and sex	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Full time						
All students	58.4%	58.6%	58.3%	50.6%	61.2%	55.8%
Men.....	61.0	61.6	60.3	50.7	62.2	57.9
Women	56.3	56.2	57.1	50.6	60.1	54.3
Part time						
All students	41.6	41.4	41.7	49.4	38.8	44.2
Men.....	39.0	38.4	39.7	49.3	37.8	42.1
Women	43.7	43.8	42.9	49.4	39.9	45.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Table 3-3. Percent of undergraduate and graduate students enrolled full time, by age and sex: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

Age of student	Undergraduate			Graduate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Less than 18.....	40.5%	39.3%	41.2%	41.1%	43.9%	39.0%
18 to 24.....	77.0	77.4	76.7	67.9	72.3	64.8
25 to 34.....	36.0	37.7	34.6	44.7	49.2	40.4
35 and over	21.3	21.7	21.1	25.7	29.4	23.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

IV. CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT: 1991-95

BETWEEN 1994 and 1995 total enrollment in all IHEs decreased by 0.1 percent, or about 17,000 students (table 4-1). Moreover, 1992 was the last year that total enrollment increased. Since then, total college enrollment has decreased every year, resulting in a 1.5 percent decrease between 1992 and 1995. These decreases are primarily attributable to lower enrollments in public institutions, which decreased by 0.4 percent, or 42,000 students, between 1994 and 1995, and by 2.6 percent, or 293,000 students, since 1992. Enrollment in private institutions, on the other hand, increased by 0.8 percent between 1994 and 1995 and by 3.9 percent between 1991 and 1995.

Enrollment Changes by Type of Institution

In public institutions the decreases in enrollment occurred in both 4-year and 2-year institutions, although public 2-year institutions had larger percentage decreases than public 4-year institutions. Between 1994 and 1995 enrollments decreased by 0.6 percent in public 2-year institutions and by 0.2 percent in public 4-year institutions. Between 1991 and 1995, enrollments decreased by 2.3 percent in public 2-year institutions and by 1.5 percent in public 4-year institutions. The percentage decrease in enrollment between 1991 and 1995 in public 2-year institutions belies the situation somewhat, since enrollment in 2-

year public institutions increased between 1991 and 1992 by 1.5 percent and decreased by 3.8 percent between 1992 and 1995. In public 4-year institutions, enrollment has decreased every year since 1991 (table 4-1).

Of all the institutional sectors, increases in enrollment between 1991 and 1995 have occurred only in private 4-year institutions. Over this time period their enrollment increased by 5.4 percent. On the other hand, private 2-year institutions have seen declining enrollments every year since 1991, for a total decline of 13.1 percent.

Table 4-1. Total enrollment in institutions of higher education and percent change over time, by control and level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

Control and level of institution	Number in thousands					Percent change				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1991-95
All institutions	14,359	14,487	14,305	14,279	14,262	0.9%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%
Public	11,310	11,385	11,189	11,134	11,092	0.7	-1.7	-0.5	-0.4	-1.9
Private	3,049	3,103	3,116	3,145	3,169	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	3.9
4-year	8,707	8,765	8,739	8,749	8,769	0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
Public	5,905	5,900	5,852	5,825	5,815	-0.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-1.5
Private	2,802	2,865	2,887	2,924	2,955	2.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	5.4
2-year	5,652	5,722	5,566	5,530	5,493	1.2	-2.7	-0.6	-0.7	-2.8
Public	5,405	5,485	5,337	5,308	5,278	1.5	-2.7	-0.5	-0.6	-2.3
Private	247	238	229	221	215	-3.7	-3.9	-3.2	-3.0	-13.1

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

The changes in total enrollment are mirrored by changes in undergraduate enrollment (table 4-2). Total undergraduate enrollment decreased by 0.3 percent between 1994 and 1995 and, after rising by 0.8 percent between 1991 and 1992, decreased a total of 2.4 percent between 1992 and 1995. Again, most of the decreases in undergraduate enrollment occurred in public institutions, with 4-year and 2-year institutions having about the same percentage decrease between 1991 and 1995 (2.5 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively). Undergraduate enrollment in private 4-year institutions increased by 0.8 percent between 1994 and 1995, and by 3.4 percent between 1991 and 1995.

These changes in enrollment are somewhat surprising, given the differential in average tuition and required fees charged by public and private institutions. However, between 1992 and 1995 tuition and required fees for undergraduates in public institutions increased at a faster rate than for those in private institutions (22.1 percent versus 19.3 percent), although when room and board charges are added to tuition and required fees, total charges for undergraduates increased at a slightly faster rate in private than in public institutions (17.6 percent versus 16.2 percent) (table 4-3).

Table 4-2. Percent change in undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control and level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

Control and level of institution	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1991-95
All institutions	0.8%	-1.7%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-1.7%
Public	0.7	-2.0	-0.7	-0.4	-2.4
Private	1.3	-0.4	0.2	0.5	1.6
4-year	0.4	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	-0.7
Public	-0.2	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-2.5
Private	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	3.4
2-year	1.2	-2.7	-0.6	-0.7	-2.8
Public	1.5	-2.7	-0.5	-0.6	-2.4
Private	-3.7	-3.9	-3.2	-3.0	-13.1

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

Table 4-3. Percent change in average undergraduate tuition and fees and room and board rates paid by students in institutions of higher education, by control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

Item and cost	Public institutions	Private institutions
Tuition and required fees		
Mean cost 1992-93	\$1,782	\$9,942
1995-96	\$2,176	\$11,858
Percent change	22.1%	19.3%
Total tuition, room, and board		
Mean cost 1992-93	\$5,379	\$14,634
1995-96	\$6,252	\$17,207
Percent change	16.2%	17.6%

NOTE: Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges paid by students. Tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates but were not adjusted to reflect student residence. Room and board were based on full-time students. The data have not been adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics" surveys. Data are from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996*, table 309, p. 321.

Enrollment Changes by Race/Ethnicity

It is noteworthy that the decreases in undergraduate enrollment in all types of institutions occurred primarily among white students (table 4-4). The number of undergraduates in every other racial/ethnic group increased between 1994 and 1995 and between 1991 and 1995. Between 1994 and 1995, the number of Hispanic undergraduates increased by 4.5 percent for all types of institutions, and ranged from a 4 percent increase in public 4-year institutions to 6.9 and 7.9 percent increases in private 4- and 2-year institutions, respectively. Across the 5 years from 1991 to 1995, the number of Hispanic undergraduates increased by 25.8 percent. Over this same 5-year period, the number of Asian undergraduates increased by 23.9 percent, American Indian undergraduates increased by 14.1 percent, and black undergraduates increased by 8.5 percent.

Table 4-4. Percent change in undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race/ethnicity and by control and level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, 1994 to 1995 and 1991 to 1995

Type of institution	1994 to 1995					1991 to 1995				
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
All institutions	-1.2%	1.2%	4.5%	2.7%	2.8%	-7.4%	8.5%	25.8%	23.9%	14.1%
Public	-1.4	1.1	4.2	2.5	2.6	-8.6	8.9	26.1	23.2	12.9
Private	-0.5	2.0	7.0	3.7	4.4	-2.1	6.9	24.2	27.6	24.4
4-year										
All schools	-0.8	1.4	4.7	4.3	7.6	-5.6	9.3	25.9	24.5	27.5
Public	-1.2	1.3	4.0	4.7	7.2	-7.6	8.2	23.5	23.0	25.1
Private	0.0	1.6	6.9	3.4	9.4	-0.9	11.8	33.1	28.7	37.3
2-year										
All schools	-1.8	1.0	4.4	0.8	-0.9	-9.6	7.6	25.8	23.2	4.8
Public	-1.6	0.9	4.3	0.6	-0.4	-9.5	9.5	27.4	23.5	5.7
Private	-5.2	4.5	7.9	8.8	-13.2	-12.7	-17.6	-11.1	11.2	-12.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

These percentage increases in the number of minority undergraduates are encouraging. However, they do not reflect the increases in the number of high school graduates of Hispanic or black origin. For example, from 1991 to 1995 the number of Hispanic high school graduates increased from 154,000 to 288,000, or 87 percent, while the number of black high school graduates increased from 320,000 to 356,000, or 11.2 percent. The number of white high school graduates also increased during this period, from 1,867,000 to 2,088,000, or 12 percent.³

Both first-professional and graduate enrollments increased between 1994 and 1995, with first-professional enrollment increasing by 1.0 percent and graduate enrollment increasing by 0.6 percent (table 4-5). When examined by racial/ethnic status and type of postbaccalaureate program, minority enrollment in first-professional programs increased by 4.7 percent between 1994 and 1995, while white enrollment decreased by 0.4 percent. From 1991 to 1995, first-professional enrollment increased by 6.1 percent, with increases in minority enrollment accounting for the entire change. Minority enrollment increased by 34 percent during this period, while the enrollment of white students decreased by 0.3 percent.

Graduate enrollment increased at a slightly lower rate (5.7 percent) than first-professional enrollment over the 1991-95 period. The number of graduate students from all racial/ethnic backgrounds increased, although the number of white graduate students increased at a considerably lower rate than the number of minority graduate students (1.9 percent for white students compared to 32.2 percent for minority students).

³U.S. Department of Labor, College Enrollment of High School Graduates, various years, in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996*, table 179, p. 187.

Table 4-5. Percent change in first-professional and graduate enrollment, by race/ethnicity: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

Race/ethnicity	1994-95	1991-95
First-professional institutions	1.0%	6.1%
White, non-Hispanic	-0.4	-0.3
All minorities	4.7	34.0
Black, non-Hispanic.....	3.7	24.4
Hispanic.....	3.2	20.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.0	41.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native.....	17.4	68.7
Graduate institutions	0.6	5.7
White, non-Hispanic	-0.3	1.9
All minorities	5.9	32.2
Black, non-Hispanic.....	7.2	33.4
Hispanic.....	6.5	33.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2	31.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native.....	3.9	27.3

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

Enrollment Changes by Attendance Status

The decrease in total enrollment in IHEs from 1994 to 1995 occurred among both full- and part-time students (table 4-6 and appendix table B1). However, the 0.7 percent decrease in total enrollment from 1991 to 1995 occurred mainly among part-time students, whose numbers decreased every year from 1992 to 1995. The number of part-time students decreased 1.8 percent between 1991 and 1995, but by 3 percent from 1992 to 1995.

Table 4-6. Percent change in enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

	Percent change				
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1991-95
Attendance status					
Total enrollment	0.9%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%
Full time.....	0.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Public.....	0.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8
Private.....	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.9
Part time.....	1.3	-2.3	-0.6	-0.1	-1.8
Public.....	0.7	-2.7	-0.8	-0.3	-3.1
Private.....	4.7	-0.1	0.8	0.8	6.3

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

V. ENROLLMENT BY STATE

Enrollment by Type of Institution

IT was noted previously that almost 78 percent of all higher education students were enrolled in public institutions. Of this 78 percent, 40.8 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions and 37.0 percent were enrolled in 2-year institutions (table 5-1). However, the percentage of students enrolled in public 4- and 2-year institutions varies considerably by state. This variation probably results from a confluence of state policies, including the following: the level of state support for public higher education, the relative number and capacities of public 4-year and 2-year institutions, the tuition and fees charged in states' public institutions, and the availability and portability of state financial aid. The distribution of public and private institutions within each state also affects student enrollment patterns.

Undergraduate enrollment at different types of institutions provides an indicator of many of these state policies. Nationally, 81.0 percent of undergraduates were enrolled in public institutions, 37.8 percent in public 4-year institutions and 43.1 percent in public 2-year institutions (table 5-2). By state, the percent of undergraduates in public institutions ranged from a high of 98.6 percent in Nevada to a low of 21.3 percent in the District of Columbia, with 19 states below the national average. Additionally, although 43.1 percent of all undergraduates in the nation attended public 2-year institutions, within states this percentage varied from a high of 66.9 percent in California to a low of 0.6 percent in South Dakota.

Minority Enrollment

The distribution of minority enrollment in the individual states probably reflects to a great extent the distribution of minority residents within each state. To illustrate, in 1995 states differed greatly in the distribution of minority and white students, both from the national average and from each other. For example, in California fewer than half of the students enrolled in its colleges and universities were white, while blacks, who had a 10.3 percent share of enrollment in the nation, composed only 7.6 percent of California's enrollment (table 5-3). On the other hand, Hispanics composed 19.7 percent of California's enrollment, and Asians another 17.3 percent. Similarly, in Alabama, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina, blacks' share of enrollment was more than double their share in the nation as a whole (21.3 to 31.5 percent). In New Mexico and Texas, Hispanics composed 31.3 and 20.5 percent of total enrollment, respectively, compared to their 7.7 percent share of enrollment in the nation as a whole. In Hawaii, Asians composed almost 60 percent of total enrollment, while in Alaska, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, American Indians had a significant share of total enrollment (3.9 percent to 9.7 percent).

Table 5-1. Percent of all students enrolled in public institutions of higher education, by level of institution and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

State	All public institutions	4-year public	2-year public
Total	77.8%	40.8%	37.0%
Alabama.....	92.4	42.9	49.5
Alaska	96.7	93.9	2.8
Arizona.....	92.9	37.1	55.8
Arkansas	88.7	64.0	24.7
California	86.1	27.1	59.0
Colorado.....	86.9	55.4	31.5
Connecticut	64.0	36.9	27.0
Delaware	81.7	55.4	26.3
District of Columbia.....	13.0	13.0	*
Florida.....	83.3	32.5	50.8
Georgia.....	79.0	51.0	28.0
Hawaii.....	79.4	36.9	42.5
Idaho	82.2	69.6	12.7
Illinois	73.9	26.8	47.0
Indiana	77.6	63.6	14.0
Iowa	70.4	37.9	32.5
Kansas	90.4	49.2	41.2
Kentucky.....	83.2	59.0	24.2
Louisiana.....	85.7	72.5	13.2
Maine.....	67.5	55.3	12.2
Maryland.....	84.0	43.7	40.2
Massachusetts	42.7	24.6	18.1
Michigan	84.3	47.2	37.1
Minnesota	77.4	41.7	35.6
Mississippi	90.1	48.0	42.2
Missouri	65.2	40.4	24.7
Montana.....	87.7	73.6	14.1
Nebraska	82.6	50.2	32.4
Nevada	98.3	45.5	52.9
New Hampshire.....	56.1	41.2	14.9
New Jersey	81.2	41.3	39.9
New Mexico	94.9	48.6	46.3
New York.....	56.7	32.6	24.2
North Carolina	81.5	42.3	39.2
North Dakota	91.1	70.3	20.8
Ohio	75.9	48.6	27.3
Oklahoma.....	87.5	52.8	34.7
Oregon	85.9	37.7	48.2
Pennsylvania	55.0	37.8	17.2
Rhode Island	52.2	30.7	21.4
South Carolina	85.4	50.4	35.0
South Dakota	80.9	80.3	0.6
Tennessee.....	78.5	46.8	31.8
Texas.....	87.9	43.8	44.0
Utah	75.0	54.4	20.7
Vermont	58.4	45.2	13.2
Virginia.....	82.4	46.3	36.1
Washington.....	86.3	30.1	56.2
West Virginia.....	87.0	78.9	8.1
Wisconsin.....	81.9	46.4	35.5
Wyoming.....	97.5	37.6	59.8

*State has no institutions of higher education in this sector.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Table 5-2. Percent of undergraduates enrolled in public institutions of higher education, by level of institution and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

State	All public institutions	4-year public	2-year public
Total.....	81.0%	37.8%	43.1%
Nevada.....	98.6	39.3	59.4
Wyoming.....	97.3	31.9	65.4
Alaska.....	97.2	94.2	2.9
New Mexico.....	95.2	41.8	53.4
Arizona.....	94.2	31.1	63.1
Alabama.....	92.9	38.3	54.6
California.....	91.0	24.1	66.9
Mississippi.....	91.0	43.6	47.4
North Dakota.....	90.7	68.1	22.6
Kansas.....	90.1	42.8	47.3
Colorado.....	89.7	51.9	37.9
Texas.....	89.7	39.1	50.5
Maryland.....	89.3	40.2	49.0
Washington.....	89.2	27.5	61.8
Oklahoma.....	88.8	48.4	40.4
Oregon.....	88.2	33.6	54.6
Louisiana.....	88.0	72.3	15.7
Arkansas.....	87.8	60.4	27.4
Montana.....	87.0	71.6	15.4
Florida.....	86.2	28.9	57.3
Delaware.....	85.7	55.1	30.6
West Virginia.....	85.5	76.0	9.5
South Carolina.....	84.6	43.6	40.9
Michigan.....	84.5	41.3	43.2
New Jersey.....	84.4	37.6	46.8
Kentucky.....	83.6	55.5	28.1
Wisconsin.....	83.5	43.7	39.9
Nebraska.....	83.3	45.8	37.5
Virginia.....	82.8	40.1	42.7
North Carolina.....	82.6	38.4	44.2
Minnesota.....	81.8	40.5	41.3
Georgia.....	81.3	48.3	32.9
Idaho.....	80.4	65.9	14.5
Tennessee.....	79.8	43.3	36.5
South Dakota.....	79.8	79.1	0.6
Illinois.....	79.7	23.6	56.1
Hawaii.....	79.5	30.6	48.9
Indiana.....	77.4	61.1	16.3
Ohio.....	77.1	45.1	31.9
Utah.....	75.6	52.9	22.7
Iowa.....	70.7	33.3	37.4
Missouri.....	69.8	40.1	29.7
Connecticut.....	68.6	34.3	34.3
Maine.....	68.5	54.6	13.9
New York.....	62.5	32.6	29.9
Vermont.....	60.9	45.7	15.2
New Hampshire.....	59.4	41.7	17.7
Pennsylvania.....	57.2	36.7	20.5
Rhode Island.....	52.5	27.7	24.8
Massachusetts.....	49.4	25.9	23.5
District of Columbia.....	21.3	21.3	*

*State has no institutions of higher education in this sector.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Table 5-3. Percent distribution of total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race/ethnicity and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

State	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Total.....	72.3	10.3	7.7	5.6	0.9
Alabama.....	74.1	21.3	1.3	1.2	0.5
Alaska.....	79.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	9.7
Arizona.....	73.0	3.2	14.1	3.1	3.9
Arkansas.....	80.1	14.7	0.8	1.1	0.9
California.....	49.8	7.6	19.7	17.3	1.2
Colorado.....	80.4	3.5	9.2	3.4	1.2
Connecticut.....	80.1	7.5	4.9	3.6	0.3
Delaware.....	79.7	13.6	1.8	2.4	0.4
District of Columbia.....	48.6	31.5	3.9	5.5	0.3
Florida.....	66.9	13.1	13.5	3.0	0.5
Georgia.....	68.5	24.6	1.5	2.6	0.3
Hawaii.....	26.6	2.0	2.2	59.8	0.4
Idaho.....	91.6	0.7	2.8	1.5	1.3
Illinois.....	70.9	12.6	8.1	5.5	0.3
Indiana.....	86.5	6.2	2.2	1.8	0.4
Iowa.....	88.8	2.8	1.6	2.3	0.4
Kansas.....	84.3	5.3	3.3	2.3	1.5
Kentucky.....	89.3	6.8	0.6	1.2	0.4
Louisiana.....	66.2	26.0	2.3	2.0	0.6
Maine.....	94.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.5
Maryland.....	67.0	21.3	2.4	5.5	0.4
Massachusetts.....	77.8	5.6	4.4	5.9	0.4
Michigan.....	80.2	10.9	2.1	2.8	0.8
Minnesota.....	89.1	2.8	1.4	3.4	1.0
Mississippi.....	67.4	29.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
Missouri.....	84.4	8.7	1.6	2.2	0.5
Montana.....	86.5	0.3	1.1	0.8	8.8
Nebraska.....	90.2	2.9	2.0	1.9	0.8
Nevada.....	76.6	5.5	7.6	5.9	1.6
New Hampshire.....	93.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.4
New Jersey.....	69.0	11.8	9.2	6.3	0.3
New Mexico.....	55.9	2.5	31.3	1.7	6.9
New York.....	66.4	13.0	9.6	6.4	0.4
North Carolina.....	74.7	19.7	1.2	1.9	1.0
North Dakota.....	88.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	5.1
Ohio.....	83.8	9.4	1.4	2.0	0.4
Oklahoma.....	76.0	7.3	2.3	2.3	7.7
Oregon.....	83.3	1.8	3.8	5.8	1.5
Pennsylvania.....	83.6	8.3	1.8	3.3	0.2
Rhode Island.....	84.8	4.3	3.7	3.5	0.4
South Carolina.....	73.4	22.4	0.9	1.3	0.3
South Dakota.....	88.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	6.7
Tennessee.....	80.6	14.7	1.0	1.4	0.3
Texas.....	62.0	9.8	20.5	4.4	0.5
Utah.....	90.0	0.6	2.6	2.1	1.1
Vermont.....	91.9	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1
Virginia.....	74.3	16.0	2.3	4.8	0.4
Washington.....	79.9	3.7	3.6	7.9	1.8
West Virginia.....	92.2	3.9	0.5	1.0	0.2
Wisconsin.....	88.4	4.2	2.1	2.1	0.8
Wyoming.....	91.2	0.8	4.2	0.8	1.5

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because nonresident alien are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Enrollment by Sex

It might be expected that women's share of total enrollment would be relatively independent of geographic differences, and in most states this does seem to be the case (table 5-4). However, in Alabama and Utah, women made up less than half of each state's enrollment, whereas in Alaska, Kentucky, and Maine they composed from 59 to 60 percent of each state's enrollment.

Attendance Status

There also is some variation by state in the percentage of full-time students enrolled in IHEs. In the nation as a whole, fewer than half of all students (43 percent) were enrolled part time (table 5-4). However, in 7 states (Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, and Nevada) at least half of the students attended school part time, while in 10 states (Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia) fewer than one-third of the students attended part time.

Changes in Enrollment

As was noted previously, total enrollment in the nation's colleges and universities has been decreasing since 1992, with a total decrease of 0.7 percent from 1991 to 1995. It is interesting to note how state enrollments have reflected or resisted this national trend. In some states (Illinois, Vermont, and Wyoming), enrollment has decreased every year since 1991, while enrollment in Kentucky, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and West Virginia has followed the national trend, decreasing since 1992 (table 5-5). In contrast, enrollment in other states, such as Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, has increased every year since 1991. Summarizing over all states, enrollment has decreased in 23 states and the District of Columbia during the 5-year period from 1991 to 1995, with the decreases ranging from 0.2 percent in Indiana to 10.2 percent in California. At the same time, enrollment has increased in 25 states, with the increases ranging from 0.4 percent in Arizona to 14.2 percent in Alabama. In two states, there was no change.

Nationally, minority share of enrollment has increased every year since 1991, rising from a 20.6 percent share in 1991 to a 24.5 percent share in 1995 (table 5-6). This trend is mirrored in almost every state in the nation, although not all states have witnessed the same level of increased share. In some states, the increased share of higher education enrollment by minorities is significantly greater than the 3.9 percent increase in share at the national level, while in other states it is somewhat less, ranging from 0.4 percent in North Dakota to 11.5 percent in California.

Table 5-4. Percent distribution of total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and attendance status, and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995

State	All students			
	Men	Women	Full time	Part time
Total.....	44.5%	55.5%	57.0%	43.0%
Alabama.....	53.6	46.4	51.9	48.1
Alaska.....	40.4	59.6	40.8	59.2
Arizona.....	44.9	55.1	46.0	54.0
Arkansas.....	42.5	57.5	68.4	31.6
California.....	45.1	54.9	47.8	52.2
Colorado.....	46.4	53.6	53.9	46.1
Connecticut.....	43.6	56.4	52.3	47.7
Delaware.....	42.6	57.4	57.6	42.4
District of Columbia.....	44.8	55.2	65.0	35.0
Florida.....	43.6	56.4	47.8	52.2
Georgia.....	42.9	57.1	66.6	33.4
Hawaii.....	44.6	55.4	55.9	44.1
Idaho.....	44.9	55.1	67.4	32.6
Illinois.....	44.1	55.9	51.3	48.7
Indiana.....	45.7	54.3	65.5	34.5
Iowa.....	44.9	55.1	69.4	30.6
Kansas.....	44.7	55.3	54.6	45.4
Kentucky.....	41.5	58.5	65.8	34.2
Louisiana.....	42.2	57.8	70.7	29.3
Maine.....	40.0	60.0	55.8	44.2
Maryland.....	42.8	57.2	48.5	51.5
Massachusetts.....	43.7	56.3	63.3	36.7
Michigan.....	44.0	56.0	50.0	50.0
Minnesota.....	45.0	55.0	56.3	43.7
Mississippi.....	42.9	57.1	75.0	25.0
Missouri.....	43.7	56.3	57.0	43.0
Montana.....	46.8	53.2	76.8	23.2
Nebraska.....	45.3	54.7	57.6	42.4
Nevada.....	44.2	55.8	32.0	68.0
New Hampshire.....	42.6	57.4	62.0	38.0
New Jersey.....	43.6	56.4	52.4	47.6
New Mexico.....	42.2	57.8	50.3	49.7
New York.....	42.9	57.1	64.0	36.0
North Carolina.....	43.0	57.0	64.0	36.0
North Dakota.....	49.4	50.6	79.7	20.3
Ohio.....	44.9	55.1	62.5	37.5
Oklahoma.....	45.5	54.5	59.8	40.2
Oregon.....	46.1	53.9	53.4	46.6
Pennsylvania.....	45.0	55.0	62.9	37.1
Rhode Island.....	44.8	55.2	63.2	36.8
South Carolina.....	41.7	58.3	62.7	37.3
South Dakota.....	44.1	55.9	72.5	27.5
Tennessee.....	44.0	56.0	64.9	35.1
Texas.....	46.0	54.0	54.2	45.8
Utah.....	50.1	49.9	66.3	33.7
Vermont.....	42.3	57.7	68.4	31.6
Virginia.....	43.5	56.5	56.3	43.7
Washington.....	44.3	55.7	61.5	38.5
West Virginia.....	44.2	55.8	69.5	30.5
Wisconsin.....	44.1	55.9	60.5	39.5
Wyoming.....	43.3	56.7	58.3	41.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995.

Table 5-5. Percent change of enrollment in institutions of higher education, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1991-95
Total.....	0.9%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%
Alabama.....	2.4	0.8	-1.6	12.4	14.2
Alaska.....	0.4	-0.9	-6.0	1.9	-4.7
Arizona.....	0.6	-0.9	1.0	-0.3	0.4
Arkansas.....	3.4	1.7	-3.0	2.0	4.1
California.....	-2.3	-7.2	--	-1.0	-10.2
Colorado.....	2.5	-0.7	0.5	0.6	3.0
Connecticut.....	--	-2.2	-1.4	-1.5	-4.9
Delaware.....	-0.5	1.8	1.5	0.2	3.1
District of Columbia.....	5.1	--	-5.1	--	-0.3
Florida.....	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.5	4.2
Georgia.....	6.0	3.1	1.9	2.0	13.6
Hawaii.....	6.7	2.8	2.3	-1.7	10.3
Idaho.....	4.3	1.7	2.8	-1.4	7.5
Illinois.....	-0.6	-2.0	-0.4	-1.9	-4.7
Indiana.....	2.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2
Iowa.....	1.0	-0.0	-0.2	0.8	1.6
Kansas.....	1.0	1.1	0.3	4.1	6.6
Kentucky.....	0.2	-0.5	-2.5	-2.0	-4.8
Louisiana.....	3.5	-1.2	0.8	0.2	3.3
Maine.....	1.4	-2.9	0.8	-0.3	-1.1
Maryland.....	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.7
Massachusetts.....	0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7	-1.3
Michigan.....	-1.4	1.3	-3.0	-0.5	-3.5
Minnesota.....	7.0	-1.8	7.9	-2.9	10.1
Mississippi.....	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	1.5	-2.1
Missouri.....	-0.2	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	-1.9
Montana.....	4.8	-0.2	1.4	6.4	12.8
Nebraska.....	7.9	-5.8	0.4	-0.2	1.8
Nevada.....	1.9	0.1	0.2	5.8	8.2
New Hampshire.....	0.3	0.2	-1.9	2.4	1.0
New Jersey.....	2.6	-0.1	-2.2	-0.5	-0.2
New Mexico.....	6.2	2.2	0.4	0.5	9.5
New York.....	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5	-1.4
North Carolina.....	3.1	-3.2	-0.5	0.7	--
North Dakota.....	4.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	4.3
Ohio.....	0.7	-1.9	-2.4	-1.6	-5.1
Oklahoma.....	2.3	-2.4	1.0	-2.4	-1.6
Oregon.....	0.2	-0.9	-0.8	1.6	--
Pennsylvania.....	1.1	-0.9	-1.6	1.1	-0.4
Rhode Island.....	0.1	-2.2	-3.5	-0.8	-6.3
South Carolina.....	4.0	1.7	-0.7	0.6	5.6
South Dakota.....	3.5	1.5	-1.1	-2.8	1.0
Tennessee.....	2.1	0.8	-0.8	1.2	3.3
Texas.....	2.3	0.4	1.3	-0.2	3.8
Utah.....	2.0	3.8	5.8	0.8	13.0
Vermont.....	-0.2	-2.6	-2.8	-1.0	-6.3
Virginia.....	-0.6	-1.6	1.6	0.5	-0.1
Washington.....	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.4	4.0
West Virginia.....	1.9	-1.6	-1.3	-1.9	-2.9
Wisconsin.....	-0.4	0.4	-1.7	-1.2	-2.8
Wyoming.....	-1.8	-2.7	-0.1	-1.6	-6.0

--Within $\pm .05$ percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

Table 5-6. Minority enrollment as a percent of total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1991 to fall 1995

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total.....	20.6%	21.8%	22.7%	23.8%	24.5%
Alabama.....	21.8	23.1	24.2	24.9	24.3
Alaska.....	17.2	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.9
Arizona.....	20.4	21.6	23.2	23.3	24.3
Arkansas.....	16.0	16.5	16.8	16.6	17.5
California.....	34.3	38.7	41.9	44.1	45.8
Colorado.....	14.8	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.3
Connecticut.....	12.7	13.8	14.7	15.7	16.4
Delaware.....	15.6	15.7	16.6	17.6	18.2
District of Columbia.....	37.6	38.8	39.2	40.3	41.1
Florida.....	25.1	26.8	27.6	28.7	30.0
Georgia.....	24.3	25.8	27.3	28.3	28.9
Hawaii.....	63.5	63.8	63.8	64.5	64.3
Idaho.....	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.3
Illinois.....	24.3	25.0	25.4	26.2	26.6
Indiana.....	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.6
Iowa.....	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.1
Kansas.....	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.1	12.3
Kentucky.....	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.9
Louisiana.....	28.5	28.9	29.4	30.6	30.8
Maine.....	2.7	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.8
Maryland.....	24.8	26.3	27.4	28.8	29.6
Massachusetts.....	12.6	13.6	14.4	15.6	16.3
Michigan.....	14.1	14.9	15.8	16.3	16.7
Minnesota.....	5.9	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.7
Mississippi.....	29.4	29.2	30.1	30.7	31.0
Missouri.....	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.1
Montana.....	9.2	12.5	11.2	11.2	11.1
Nebraska.....	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.6
Nevada.....	17.4	18.3	17.5	18.9	20.5
New Hampshire.....	4.5	5.4	4.8	4.5	5.1
New Jersey.....	22.7	23.8	24.6	26.5	27.6
New Mexico.....	38.0	38.9	40.1	41.1	42.4
New York.....	25.2	25.9	27.0	28.6	29.3
North Carolina.....	21.3	22.3	22.8	23.7	23.8
North Dakota.....	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.3
Ohio.....	11.3	11.7	12.3	12.8	13.2
Oklahoma.....	16.5	17.1	18.0	19.0	19.5
Oregon.....	9.7	10.2	11.2	11.7	12.9
Pennsylvania.....	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.9	13.6
Rhode Island.....	8.9	9.9	10.7	11.1	11.8
South Carolina.....	21.7	23.3	23.4	24.3	24.9
South Dakota.....	7.2	7.4	6.6	8.4	8.7
Tennessee.....	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.4
Texas.....	29.9	31.4	32.5	34.1	35.3
Utah.....	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.4
Vermont.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.7	5.8
Virginia.....	20.1	20.9	21.9	23.1	23.5
Washington.....	14.0	14.5	15.4	16.3	17.0
West Virginia.....	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8
Wisconsin.....	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.3
Wyoming.....	5.9	7.1	6.6	6.8	7.3

NOTE: Minority enrollment includes black, non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1991-95.

APPENDIX A: DETAILED ENROLLMENT TABLES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

APPENDIX B: NATIONAL TRENDS IN ENROLLMENTS—FALL 1991-95

APPENDIX C: ENROLLMENTS BY AGE

APPENDIX D: ENROLLMENTS BY STATE

Detailed tables in the above appendixes are not available in this PDF document. However, they are available in DOS ASCII text format and can be downloaded. To download detailed tables return to the Enrollment in Higher Education: Fall 1995 Home Page.

APPENDIX E

TECHNICAL NOTES

APPENDIX E

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Sources

The enrollment statistics in this report are derived from information reported by all postsecondary institutions through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys 1991 through 1995. The major emphasis of this report is based on the subset of postsecondary institutions referred to as institutions of higher education (IHEs) which are accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education. (Institutions that are not so accredited are referred to as "other postsecondary institutions.") Prior to 1996, these IHEs were surveyed under the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). This report includes only those institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

It should be noted that data reported for 1994 in this report differ somewhat from those reported in the 1994 report. Modifications have been made to the 1994 data with corrections and updates forwarded by institutions or state coordinators.

Survey Methodology 1995

Overview

1995 Fall enrollment data collected through the National Center for Education Statistics that are included on the public use data file represent 8,675 postsecondary institutions that are eligible to participate in Title IV programs (financial aid) in the United States and its outlying areas. The 1995 Fall Enrollment survey was sent to the universe of institutions⁴ accredited at the collegiate level and to all other institutions offering a bachelor's, master's, doctor's or first-professional degree. Enrollment data were collected from the institutions not receiving the Fall Enrollment survey via the Consolidated survey⁵. The Consolidated survey was sent to all remaining 4-year, 2-but-less-than-4-year, and less-than 2-year institutions eligible for Title IV funding. The enrollment data collected via the Consolidated survey were merged into the Fall Enrollment survey data.

Students **included** in the Fall Enrollment survey:

- students enrolled in courses creditable toward a degree or other formal award;
- students enrolled in courses that are part of a vocational or occupational program, including those enrolled in off-campus centers; and
- high school students taking regular college courses for credit.

⁴Accredited institutions are those institutions of higher education (i.e., HEGIS institutions) that are accredited at the collegiate level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education.

⁵The Consolidated survey is designed to collect information from noncollegiate institutions on fall enrollment, finance, fall staff, completions, and occupationally specific enrollment.

Students **excluded** from the Fall Enrollment survey:

- students enrolled exclusively in courses not creditable toward a formal award and who are not in a postsecondary vocational program;
- students enrolled exclusively in remedial courses;
- students exclusively auditing classes;
- students studying abroad (e.g., at a foreign university) if their enrollment at the institution is only an administrative record and the fee is only nominal;
- students in any branch campus located in a foreign country; and
- students earning continuing education units (CEU's) only.

There are two versions of the Fall Enrollment survey. The most extensive form, "EF1," is sent to 4-year institutions that are accredited at the collegiate level and to 4-year institutions offering a bachelor's, master's, doctor's or first-professional degree that are not accredited at the collegiate level. The other version, "EF2," is less detailed and is sent to all remaining postsecondary institutions accredited at the collegiate level. In addition, enrollment data are collected from all remaining Title IV institutions via the Consolidated form. The enrollment data collected via the Consolidated survey are integrated into the Fall Enrollment data base.

Universe, Institutions Surveyed and Response Rates

A universe of 9,113 postsecondary institutions was initially established as being eligible to participate in Title IV programs by the IPEDS 1994-95 Institutional Characteristics survey. Fall Enrollment survey forms were mailed in July 1995 : (1) EF1 forms were mailed to 2,661 institutions; (2) EF2 forms to 1,528 institutions; and (3) CN forms to 4,924 institutions.

The survey results were collected from November 1995 through June 1996. During this time period institutions determined to be out-of-scope were deleted from the universe. These deletions resulted from formal notification by IPEDS state coordinators, the Department of Education eligibility notices, and from followup telephone calls. Included in the deletions were: (1) duplicates of other institutions on the file; (2) institutions that closed or had merged with another institution, and thus were no longer a legitimate institution or branch; (3) institutions that no longer offered postsecondary programs; or (4) schools that did not conform to the IPEDS definition of an institution or branch. At the conclusion of this process, 8,675 institutions represent the final 1995 fall enrollment universe. In addition, this file includes one hundred institutions that closed before the 1995 academic year and are identified on the file as having done so (response status code=blank, file position 89). These institutions responded to the 1994-95 completions and finance surveys and are maintained on the fall enrollment file to be consistent with the completions and finance files. Thus, this data file contains 8,775 records. The final universe is also adjusted to reflect institutions that changed from one sector to another subsequent to survey mailout.

Followup for nonresponse began in December 1995. Nonrespondents to the EF survey forms were sent letters or additional survey forms or received telephone calls requesting their response to the survey. The Postsecondary Education Telephone System (PETS) was used to collect data from the nonrespondents to the CN survey form. Institutions responding through PETS were asked to provide the total number of men and women enrolled, by attendance status, level of enrollment, and year of study. Institutions were also asked to provide race/ethnicity data for the total enrollment of men and women, but were not asked to provide race/ethnicity by attendance status, level of enrollment, and year of study.

Table E-1 shows the number of institutions that were mailed the 1995 Fall Enrollment survey (or the Consolidated form) by accreditation status, level and control of institution; the final in-scope universe of institutions receiving either survey form; the number of in-scope institutions that responded; and the response rates. See table E3 for response rates of higher education institutions by state and table E-4 for the total enrollment imputed for higher education institutions by state.

Survey Conduct and Editing

The Fall Enrollment survey forms were collected primarily via paper form. However, some institutions did submit data on diskette or transmitted data to NCES via the Internet. Data for nonresponding CN institutions were collected by telephone (PETS). All data, whether received on paper forms, diskettes, electronically via Internet, or through the PETS system, went through the same editing process.

Survey responses were edited for internal and inter-year consistency. The following editing procedures were used:

Part A: Enrollment by race/ethnicity

- (1) All program entries (submissions by field) were checked for CIP code validity against the 1990 version of *A Classification of Instructional Programs* and to confirm these were the fields requested by the Office for Civil Rights (even numbered years only).
- (2) Addition checks were performed by adding down the columns and comparing generated totals with reported totals. If the reported total differed from the generated total but was within a designated range, the reported total was replaced by the generated total and the cell was flagged with the proper impute code. If the difference exceeded the designated range, institutions were contacted for verification/correction. Addition checks were also performed by generating totals for men and women across columns in each line of data submitted on the form. These generated totals by sex were compared to the reported totals. If the reported totals differed from the generated totals but were within a designated range, a balance field was created containing the difference by sex and placed on the data file. Reported detail and totals were not altered. If the difference exceeded the designated range, institutions were contacted for correction.

Table E-1.--Number of institutions in the 1995 Fall Enrollment survey and survey response rates by survey form, accreditation status, and by sector of institution: 50 states, District of Columbia and the outlying areas

Survey form and sector of institution	Mailed	Final Universe	Number Responded	Response Rate
All postsecondary	9,113	8,675	7,732	89.1
EF1 form	2,661	2,626	2,345	89.3
EF2 form	1,528	1,485	1,436	96.7
Consolidated form	4,924	4,564	3,951	86.6
4-year	2,807	2,784	2,468	88.6
Public	628	630	625	99.2
Nonprofit	1,998	1,967	1,697	86.3
For-profit	181	187	146	78.1
2-year	2,630	2,517	2,365	94.0
Public	1,283	1,270	1,248	98.3
Nonprofit	623	594	538	90.6
For-profit	724	653	579	88.7
Less-than-2-year	3,676	3,374	2,899	85.9
Public	294	282	257	91.1
Nonprofit	282	252	212	84.1
For-profit	3,100	2,840	2,430	85.6
Higher education	3,777	3,728	3,608	96.8
4-year	2,272	2,271	2,193	96.6
Public	617	620	615	99.2
Nonprofit	1,552	1,541	1,473	95.6
For-profit	103	110	105	95.5
2-year	1,484	1,442	1,403	97.3
Public	1,061	1,054	1,041	98.8
Nonprofit	189	181	172	95.0
For-profit	234	207	190	91.8
Less-than-2-year	21	15	12	80.0
Public	2	2	2	100.0
Nonprofit	6	4	4	100.0
For-profit	13	9	6	66.7
All other postsecondary	5,336	4,947	4,124	83.4
4-year	535	513	275	53.6
Public	11	10	10	100.0
Nonprofit	446	426	224	52.6
For-profit	78	77	41	53.2
2-year	1,146	1,075	962	89.5
Public	222	216	207	95.8
Nonprofit	434	413	366	88.6
For-profit	490	446	389	87.2
Less-than-2-year	3,655	3,359	2,887	85.9
Public	292	280	255	91.1
Nonprofit	276	248	208	83.9
For-profit	3,087	2,831	2,424	85.6

Table notes:

1. By definition, 4-year institutions offer a bachelor's degree or postbaccalaureate award of some kind; 2-year institutions offer at least one program of at least 2 years' duration; and less-than-2-year schools offer only programs of less-than-2-years duration. Other postsecondary institutions are those accredited at the occupational/vocational level (not at the college level as higher education institutions).
2. The sector of an institution at the time of mailout may differ from its sector in the final universe because a school's sector may change due to a shift in the highest level of offering, or due to improper classification by sector the prior year. Because of this sector change some 4-year institutions may return an EF2 form and some 2-year institutions may return an EF1 form.
3. Response rates were calculated as the ratio of the number of completed survey forms divided by the number of schools in the final universe. Any institution was considered a respondent if it supplied total enrollment by sex.

- (3) Comparisons were also made with the number of students reported for selected items for the prior year. If the differences were sufficiently large to trigger an edit flag, institutions were contacted for verification.

Part B: Enrollment by Age

- (1) Addition checks were performed and compared to reported totals in part B and to corresponding totals in part A. If the generated totals did not agree with the reported totals or the corresponding part A totals, the institutions were contacted for verification/correction.
- (2) Percentages of total enrollment by age category, by level of student (undergraduate, first-professional, and graduate), and by attendance status (full- or part-time) were calculated for each institution. National percentages of total enrollment by the same categories were then calculated by level of institution. If the percentage of total enrollment by age category for the institution was outside the allowable range of the corresponding national percentage, institutions were contacted for verification/correction.

Imputation

Data for part A enrollment by race-ethnicity and part B enrollment by age categories were imputed for nonresponding institutions. The following imputation procedures were used:

For institutions with reported data on the prior year 1994 enrollment file, institutions that reported data in both 1994 and 1995 were grouped by level of offering and control of institution. Enrollment data were then aggregated for each group and percent changes were calculated. Then for each nonresponding institution in 1995, their 1994 enrollment data were adjusted by the percent change of the group to which that institution belonged.

Imputations for all items for institutions with no prior year report were based on current year group means or ratios derived for similar institutions with reported data in 1995. Groups were formed by combining institutions by level of offering and control of institution.

Raking of racial-ethnic data

When data were reported by racial-ethnic categories on a detail line and the generated sum of these enrollments did not equal the reported total enrollment, the "balance columns" were created and the balances were then distributed in the same proportions as the reported racial-ethnic data for that detail line. If there were no racial-ethnic data reported for any detail lines, but racial-ethnic data were reported for the subtotal lines (8=undergraduate full-time, 14=postbaccalaureate full-time, 22=undergraduate part-time and 28=postbaccalaureate part-time), the total from columns 15 and 16 (men, women) of each detail line were distributed in proportions as the racial-ethnic enrollments reported on the corresponding subtotal line. If the institution did not report racial-ethnic data on the subtotal lines, but reported racial-ethnic data on the

grand total line (29), then line 29 was used to distribute the data on the detail lines. If the institution only reported data in columns 15 and 16 on all lines, data were distributed among racial-ethnic categories based on the distribution of totals of the imputation group in which the institution was a member. Groups were formed by aggregating lines 8, 14, 22, and 28 by survey form, control, and state by sex.

Beginning in 1990, a "race-ethnicity unknown category" was incorporated into the Fall Enrollment survey. To allow for analysis of enrollment trends by race-ethnicity, enrollment reported in the race-ethnicity unknown category was raked across those columns that represent U.S. citizens, that is, columns 3 through 12; race unknown was not distributed to nonresident aliens. The procedure used to distribute the race-unknown category among the race-ethnic categories was the same procedure used for distributing the balance columns. Note that raking may be done on data that are imputed as well as the reported data. Total columns 15 and 16 were not altered by this process. The original race unknown values are kept on the file as are the original balance columns. Table E-2 contains the enrollment numbers by "race-ethnicity unknown" and balance categories. See table E-5 for the percent of enrollment that race-ethnicity is unknown for institutions of higher education by state.

Table E-2.--Total enrollment by race-ethnicity unknown and balance for the 1995 Fall enrollment survey by accreditation status and by level and control of institution: 50 states, District of Columbia, and the outlying areas.

Level and control of institution	Total	<u>Race-ethnicity unknown</u>		<u>Balance</u>	
		Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
All institutions	15,319,295	591,154	3.9	23,360	0.2
4-year	9,040,039	348,784	3.9	164	0.0
Public	5,877,536	165,674	2.8	-3	-0.0
Nonprofit	3,040,231	177,867	5.9	129	0.0
For-profit	122,272	5,243	4.3	38	0.0
2-year	5,779,227	185,342	3.2	7,451	0.1
Public	5,434,034	162,971	3.0	793	0.0
Nonprofit	120,950	5,511	4.6	6,442	5.3
For-profit	224,243	16,860	7.5	216	0.1
Less-than-2-year	500,029	57,028	11.4	15,745	3.1
Public	140,038	3,277	2.3	2,454	1.8
Nonprofit	49,670	8,670	17.5	7,660	15.4
For-profit	310,321	45,081	14.5	5,631	1.8
Higher education	14,445,438	514,879	3.6	14	0.0
4-year	8,929,532	312,893	3.5	-19	-0.0
Public	5,877,113	165,674	2.8	-3	-0.0
Nonprofit	2,949,032	144,919	4.9	-22	-0.0
For-profit	103,387	2,300	2.2	6	0.0
2-year	5,480,940	169,365	3.1	33	0.0
Public	5,291,737	157,226	3.0	13	0.0
Nonprofit	76,283	2,571	3.4	0	0.0
For-profit	112,920	9,568	8.5	20	0.0
Less-than-2-year	34,966	32,621	93.3	0	0.0
Public	574	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonprofit	234	0	0.0	0	0.0
For-profit	34,158	32,621	95.5	0	0.0
All other postsecondary	873,857	76,275	8.7	23,346	2.7
4-year	110,507	35,891	32.5	183	0.2
Public	423	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonprofit	91,199	32,948	36.1	151	0.2
For-profit	18,885	2,943	15.6	32	0.2
2-year	298,287	15,977	5.4	7,418	2.5
Public	142,297	5,745	4.0	780	0.5
Nonprofit	44,667	2,940	6.6	6,442	14.4
For-profit	111,323	7,292	6.6	196	0.2
Less-than-2-year	465,063	24,407	5.2	15,745	3.4
Public	139,464	3,277	2.3	2,454	1.8
Nonprofit	49,436	8,670	17.5	7,660	15.5
For-profit	276,163	12,460	4.5	5,631	2.0

Table notes:

1. Data in table 3 were compiled using line 29 (total enrollment only).
2. The enrollment in the balance column, represents 226 institutions which had its enrollments by race/ethnicity not equal to the reported total. 75 of these institutions reported no race-ethnicity data and did not report data in the race-ethnicity unknown category. Enrollments imputed from allocating the balance columns is very small .2 percent.
3. The enrollment in the "race/ethnicity unknown" category represents 2,657 institutions. 120 of these institutions reported data only in the race/ethnicity unknown category.

Table E-3.--Number of higher education institutions and response rates, by control and level of institution and state, Fall 1995

State	All institutions		Public 4-year		Public 2-year		Private 4-year /1		Private 2-year /1	
	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 states and DC	3,654	96.9	607	99.2	1,042	99.2	1,614	95.5	391	92.8
Alabama	78	98.7	18	100.0	35	100.0	18	94.4	7	100.0
Alaska	8	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0
Arizona	44	100.0	4	100.0	18	100.0	18	100.0	4	100.0
Arkansas	37	100.0	10	100.0	15	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0
California	339	90.0	32	96.9	107	99.1	162	84.6	38	81.6
Colorado	60	98.3	15	100.0	16	100.0	20	95.0	9	100.0
Connecticut	43	100.0	8	100.0	12	100.0	19	100.0	4	100.0
Delaware	9	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	0	*
District of Columbia	19	94.7	2	100.0	0	*	17	94.1	0	*
Florida	108	95.4	9	100.0	29	100.0	56	98.2	14	71.4
Georgia	118	96.6	19	100.0	53	100.0	37	97.3	9	66.7
Hawaii	16	93.8	3	100.0	7	100.0	6	83.3	0	*
Idaho	11	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0
Illinois	167	97.6	12	100.0	49	100.0	94	95.7	12	100.0
Indiana	78	98.7	14	100.0	14	100.0	40	97.5	10	100.0
Iowa	59	98.3	3	100.0	17	100.0	36	97.2	3	100.0
Kansas	55	98.2	11	90.9	21	100.0	21	100.0	2	100.0
Kentucky	59	100.0	8	100.0	14	100.0	29	100.0	8	100.0
Louisiana	34	100.0	14	100.0	6	100.0	12	100.0	2	100.0
Maine	33	100.0	8	100.0	6	100.0	13	100.0	6	100.0
Maryland	59	100.0	15	100.0	20	100.0	21	100.0	3	100.0
Massachusetts	118	98.3	15	100.0	17	100.0	75	97.3	11	100.0
Michigan	108	100.0	15	100.0	30	100.0	55	100.0	8	100.0
Minnesota	107	94.4	11	100.0	51	96.1	37	94.6	8	75.0
Mississippi	45	100.0	9	100.0	22	100.0	12	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	101	94.1	13	100.0	17	100.0	57	91.2	14	92.9
Montana	25	100.0	6	100.0	13	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0
Nebraska	35	100.0	7	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	2	100.0
Nevada	10	90.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	1	*
New Hampshire	30	100.0	5	100.0	7	100.0	14	100.0	4	100.0
New Jersey	59	98.3	14	100.0	19	100.0	20	95.0	6	100.0
New Mexico	35	100.0	6	100.0	18	100.0	9	100.0	2	100.0
New York	311	93.6	44	97.7	47	91.5	168	91.7	52	98.1
North Carolina	121	100.0	16	100.0	58	100.0	42	100.0	5	100.0
North Dakota	20	100.0	6	100.0	9	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0
Ohio	155	94.8	25	96.0	37	100.0	68	95.6	25	84.0
Oklahoma	44	90.9	14	92.9	15	93.3	11	81.8	4	100.0
Oregon	44	100.0	8	100.0	13	100.0	22	100.0	1	100.0
Pennsylvania	215	98.6	45	100.0	20	100.0	100	99.0	50	96.0
Rhode Island	12	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0
South Carolina	59	100.0	12	100.0	21	100.0	22	100.0	4	100.0
South Dakota	21	100.0	8	100.0	1	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0
Tennessee	75	96.0	10	100.0	14	100.0	42	95.2	9	88.9
Texas	178	98.9	40	100.0	66	100.0	58	98.3	14	92.9
Utah	17	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0
Vermont	22	90.9	5	100.0	1	100.0	14	85.7	2	100.0
Virginia	89	100.0	15	100.0	24	100.0	39	100.0	11	100.0
Washington	63	100.0	8	100.0	29	100.0	23	100.0	3	100.0
West Virginia	28	96.4	13	100.0	3	100.0	10	100.0	2	50.0
Wisconsin	64	100.0	13	100.0	17	100.0	29	100.0	5	100.0
Wyoming	9	100.0	1	100.0	7	100.0	0	*	1	100.0

1/ Private institutions include nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

* State does not have any institutions of higher education in this sector.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment" survey 1995.

Table E-4.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education and the percent of enrollment that was imputed, by control and level of institution and state, Fall 1995

State	All institutions		Public 4-year		Public 2-year		Private 4-year /1		Private 2-year /1	
	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed
50 states and DC	14,261,781	0.6	5,814,545	0.1	5,277,829	0.5	2,954,707	1.4	214,700	3.4
Alabama	295,223	0.1	126,508	0.0	146,268	0.0	21,949	0.9	498	0.0
Alaska	29,348	0.0	27,556	0.0	812	0.0	776	0.0	204	0.0
Arizona	273,981	0.0	101,718	0.0	152,812	0.0	18,562	0.0	889	0.0
Arkansas	98,180	0.0	62,809	0.0	24,258	0.0	10,667	0.0	446	0.0
California	1,818,820	1.0	492,009	0.4	1,073,999		238,755	6.2	14,057	14.9
Colorado	246,842	--	136,719	0.0	77,696	0.0	28,804	0.1	3,623	0.0
Connecticut	158,557	0.0	58,573	0.0	42,828	0.0	55,594	0.0	1,562	0.0
Delaware	44,307	0.0	24,540	0.0	11,664	0.0	8,103	0.0	*	*
District of Columbia	77,712	--	10,098	0.0	*	*	67,614	--	*	*
Florida	637,303	0.2	206,961	0.0	323,646	0.0	101,265	--	5,431	21.9
Georgia	314,712	0.5	160,425	0.0	88,257	0.0	61,480	1.0	4,550	17.7
Hawaii	63,198	0.2	23,345	0.0	26,853	0.0	13,000	0.8	*	*
Idaho	59,566	0.0	41,449	0.0	7,537	0.0	2,308	0.0	8,272	0.0
Illinois	717,854	0.1	192,532	0.0	337,716	0.0	183,336	0.5	4,270	0.0
Indiana	289,615	0.4	184,184	0.0	40,611	0.0	61,331	1.7	3,489	0.0
Iowa	173,835	0.2	65,841	0.0	56,555	0.0	50,324	0.6	1,115	0.0
Kansas	178,804	0.6	87,931	1.3	73,679	0.0	16,316	0.0	878	0.0
Kentucky	178,858	0.0	105,529	0.0	43,279	0.0	27,382	0.0	2,668	0.0
Louisiana	203,935	0.0	147,920	0.0	26,953	0.0	27,884	0.0	1,178	0.0
Maine	56,547	0.0	31,275	0.0	6,920	0.0	16,437	0.0	1,915	0.0
Maryland	271,213	0.0	118,641	0.0	109,119	0.0	42,267	0.0	1,186	0.0
Massachusetts	413,794	--	101,814	0.0	74,963	0.0	228,964	0.1	8,053	0.0
Michigan	548,339	0.0	258,996	0.0	203,394	0.0	83,304	0.0	2,645	0.0
Minnesota	280,816	1.8	117,188	0.0	100,061	2.8	59,410	2.6	4,157	20.3
Mississippi	122,690	0.0	58,847	0.0	51,753	0.0	11,278	0.0	812	0.0
Missouri	291,536	0.5	117,871	0.0	72,122	0.0	96,946	1.4	4,597	0.7
Montana	42,674	0.0	31,412	0.0	6,023	0.0	4,319	0.0	920	0.0
Nebraska	115,718	0.0	58,081	0.0	37,518	0.0	19,575	0.0	544	0.0
Nevada	67,826	--	30,831	0.0	35,852	0.0	1,116	0.0	27	100.0
New Hampshire	64,327	0.0	26,497	0.0	9,572	0.0	24,227	0.0	4,031	0.0
New Jersey	333,831	--	137,829	0.0	133,240	0.0	58,045	0.1	4,717	0.0
New Mexico	102,405	0.0	49,819	0.0	47,401	0.0	4,231	0.0	954	0.0
New York	146,482	3.0	340,644	0.3	252,763	7.2	425,065	2.7	28,010	1.4
North Carolina	372,030	0.0	157,414	0.0	145,685	0.0	67,448	0.0	1,483	0.0
North Dakota	40,399	0.0	28,396	0.0	8,414	0.0	3,334	0.0	255	0.0
Ohio	540,957	0.5	262,718	0.4	147,782	0.0	117,115	1.2	13,342	3.1
Oklahoma	180,676	5.1	95,387	0.3	62,639	6.5	20,621	23.0	2,029	0.0
Oregon	167,145	0.0	63,056	0.0	80,561	0.0	23,359	0.0	169	0.0
Pennsylvania	617,759	0.1	233,433	0.0	106,495	0.0	220,269	--	57,562	1.2
Rhode Island	74,100	0.0	22,764	0.0	15,889	0.0	33,021	0.0	2,426	0.0
South Carolina	174,125	0.0	87,813	0.0	60,893	0.0	24,124	0.0	1,295	0.0
South Dakota	36,695	0.0	29,484	0.0	209	0.0	6,769	0.0	233	0.0
Tennessee	245,962	0.5	115,042	0.0	78,094	0.0	50,388	1.9	2,438	11.5
Texas	952,525	--	417,431	0.0	419,420	0.0	109,724	--	5,950	4.3
Utah	147,324	0.0	80,088	0.0	30,472	0.0	35,505	0.0	1,259	0.0
Vermont	35,065	7.5	15,835	0.0	4,635	0.0	14,394	18.2	201	0.0
Virginia	355,919	0.0	164,782	0.0	128,345	0.0	57,917	0.0	4,875	0.0
Washington	285,819	0.0	86,080	0.0	160,555	0.0	36,950	0.0	2,234	0.0
West Virginia	86,034	0.3	67,877	0.0	6,980	0.0	10,391	0.0	786	31.3
Wisconsin	300,223	0.0	139,192	0.0	106,578	0.0	52,744	0.0	1,709	0.0
Wyoming	30,176	0.0	11,361	0.0	18,059	0.0	*	*	756	0.0

1/ Private institutions include nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

--Less than .05 percent.

* State does not have any institutions of higher education in this sector.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment" survey 1995.

Table E-5.--Enrollment by race/ethnicity unknown as a percent of total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control and level of institution and state, Fall 1995

State	All institutions		Public 4-year		Public 2-year		Private 4-year /1		Private 2-year /1	
	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed	Total	Percent imputed
50 states and DC	14,261,781	3.6	5,814,545	2.8	5,277,829	3.0	2,954,707	5.0	214,700	20.9
Alabama	295,223	0.7	126,508	0.6	146,268	0.8	21,949	1.6	498	0
Alaska	29,348	5.4	27,556	5.0	812	24.6	776	2.6	204	2.5
Arizona	273,981	3.4	101,718	2.2	152,812	4.2	18,562	3.4	889	2.2
Arkansas	98,180	0.4	62,809	0.2	24,258	0.2	10,667	2.4	446	0.0
	1,818,820	5.8	492,009	9.0	1,073,999	4.7	238,755	4.1	14,057	3.5
Colorado	246,842	4.6	136,719	4.5	77,696	4.1	28,804	6.5	3,623	2.9
Connecticut	158,557	3.6	58,573	3.0	42,828	3.4	55,594	4.2	1,562	8.5
Delaware	44,307	2.4	24,540	0.5	11,664	--	8,103	11.5	*	*
District of Columbia	77,712	5.7	10,098	18.2	*	*	67,614	3.9	*	*
Florida	637,303	0.7	206,961	0.4	323,646	0.0	101,265	3.5	5,431	0.2
Georgia	314,712	1.1	160,425	0.5	88,257	0.6	61,480	3.3	4,550	4.8
Hawaii	63,198	0.1	23,345	0.0	26,853	0.0	13,000	0.3	*	*
Idaho	59,566	4.2	41,449	4.7	7,537	6.8	2,308	3.7	8,272	0.0
Illinois	717,854	1.4	192,532	1.9	337,716	0.7	183,336	2.1	4,270	--
Indiana	289,615	1.6	184,184	0.6	40,611	2.9	61,331	3.7	3,489	0.6
Iowa	173,835	3.9	65,841	3.9	56,555	4.6	50,324	3.1	1,115	0.1
Kansas	178,804	3.8	87,931	4.7	73,679	3.2	16,316	1.8	878	0.0
Kentucky	178,858	0.5	105,529	0.5	43,279	0.6	27,382	0.2	2,668	0.1
Louisiana	203,935	1.5	147,920	1.1	26,953	0.7	27,884	4.6	1,178	0.0
Maine	56,547	20.3	31,275	17.9	6,920	23.0	16,437	26.2	1,915	0.0
Maryland	271,213	1.6	118,641	1.0	109,119	1.5	42,267	3.1	1,186	21.6
Massachusetts	413,794	12.9	101,814	13.5	74,963	11.2	228,964	13.3	8,053	9.0
Michigan	548,339	4.1	258,996	3.4	203,394	4.1	83,304	6.4	2,645	0.0
Minnesota	280,816	4.7	117,188	6.5	100,061	4.1	59,410	2.6	4,157	0.5
Mississippi	122,690	0.2	58,847	--	51,753	0.6	11,278	--	812	0.0
Missouri	291,536	4.0	117,871	3.1	72,122	3.4	96,946	5.7	4,597	1.2
Montana	42,674	7.8	31,412	9.3	6,023	4.2	4,319	3.3	920	0.0
Nebraska	115,718	3.4	58,081	4.1	37,518	2.9	19,575	2.0	544	25.6
Nevada	67,826	6.5	30,831	6.0	35,852	6.4	1,116	25.1	27	0.0
New Hampshire	64,327	15.8	26,497	4.7	9,572	27.1	24,227	16.3	4,031	58.5
New Jersey	333,831	5.6	137,829	4.2	133,240	5.6	58,045	8.9	4,717	3.7
New Mexico	102,405	1.6	49,819	0.9	47,401	2.5	4,231	1.2	954	0.1
New York	1,046,482	4.8	340,644	3.5	252,763	3.4	425,065	6.9	28,010	0.3
North Carolina	372,030	0.3	157,414	0.1	145,685	0.0	67,448	1.1	1,483	0.0
North Dakota	40,399	0.3	28,396	0.0	8,414	--	3,334	4.0	255	0.0
Ohio	540,957	3.0	262,718	2.1	147,782	1.7	117,115	5.3	13,342	13.5
Oklahoma	180,676	0.8	95,387	0.0	62,639	0.0	20,621	6.9	2,029	0.3
Oregon	167,145	9.1	63,056	6.8	80,561	11.9	23,359	5.5	169	1.8
Pennsylvania	617,759	6.1	233,433	0.0	106,495	0.0	220,269	0.0	57,562	65.8
Rhode Island	74,100	9.5	22,764	9.8	15,889	19.0	33,021	5.2	2,426	2.3
South Carolina	174,125	0.5	87,813	0.3	60,893	0.7	24,124	1.0	1,295	0.1
South Dakota	36,695	0.2	29,484	0.2	209	0.0	6,769	0.4	233	0.0
Tennessee	245,962	1.5	115,042	0.3	78,094	2.8	50,388	2.0	2,438	0.0
Texas	952,525	0.4	417,431	0.1	419,420	0.2	109,724	2.3	5,950	0.9
Utah	147,324	5.0	80,088	5.9	30,472	3.4	35,505	4.8	1,259	0.9
Vermont	35,065	7.9	15,835	4.0	4,635	0.0	14,394	14.9	201	0.5
Virginia	355,919	--	164,782	0.0	128,345	0.0	57,917	0.3	4,875	0.1
Washington	285,819	5.8	86,080	3.1	160,555	7.0	36,950	7.1	2,234	3.5
West Virginia	86,034	1.0	67,877	1.0	6,980	0.1	10,391	1.6	786	0.9
Wisconsin	300,223	2.3	139,192	0.0	106,578	3.2	52,744	6.8	1,709	0.1
Wyoming	30,176	2.5	11,361	6.6	18,059	0.0	*	*	756	0.8

1/ Race-ethnicity unknown includes balance columns. See survey methodology.

2/ Private institutions include nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

--Less than .05 percent.

* State does not have any institutions of higher education in this sector.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment" survey 1995.